The New-York Times.

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THE LAST ROLL-CALLS.

What the Issues in this State Really Are.

Necessity of Republicans Looking After the Assembly.

A Few Important Facts About Local Candidates.

Hints for Reform Voters About Canvassing.

How the Greeleyites Hope to Soften the Pain of Defeat.

The Same Fight.

The fight in this State this year is the same fight with Tammany and corruption that we partly won last year. The coalition we are now going to smash was framed in the last Legislature. The Greeleyites agreed to defeat the reform measures and support a Tammany State ticket, if the Democrats would indorse H. G. and help bring back the traitors to the Assembly. The plan is now being carried out. Alvord, the leading Ring Republican last year, has gone over, with a good many others. Depew represents the Ring Republicans on the State ticket. Fenton is figuring for a congenial colleague at Washington, and Hoffman—Ring Governor and party to the bargain—has taken the field for the whole slate. With this arrangement on the Ring side, honest people need be at no loss to toll where *they* belong.

Give Us a Good Assembly.

No Republican should neglect his Assembly ticket. If we can have a Republican Assembly this year we can perfect reform for this City; we can complete the destruction of the Canal Ring; we can elect a good man for United States Senator. If we let the Assembly slip through our fingers, our work in this State will be nearly in vain. Remember this, and see to it that nothing is wanting to success *in your own district.*

The Congressional Candidates in the Eighth District.

Mr. John D. Lawson is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, and he ought to be earnestly supported and elected by the friends of reform. The only opponent of Mr. Lawson is Charles B. Shaw, a notorious lobbyist at Albany while a member of Assembly last Winter. That Shaw is now endeavoring to represent Murray Hill in Congress only shows the audacity of the man. The voters of Murray Hill owe it to themselves to see that Shaw is defeated.

Dinny Burns.

Matthew T. Brennan's faithful henchman and pliant tool, Denis Burns, is the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Second District of this City. He is opposed by James Dunphy, a nominee of Apollo Hall, who, whatever qualities he may lack, is certainly a far better man for the position. Although no longer a resident of the district, Brennan has worked heaven and earth to maintain the right to be considered the political leader of his former neighbors. Burns is his representative, and a more slavish, groveling representative of an unscrupulous master it would not be easy to find. We have repeatedly published figures in these columns to prove that Brennan, as Sheriff of this City, has swindled the tax-payers out of considerable sums of money. Of these offenses he now stands convicted in the eyes of all honest men. In view of this fact we maintain that Burns should not be re-elected to the Assembly on Tuesday next.

The Sixteenth Assembly District.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District of this City there are three candidates before the people: William Laimbeer, Republican; Nicholas Haughton, Apollo Hall; Peter Woods, Tammany Hall. Woods has been making a very active canvass through the bar-rooms of the district, and claims to be pretty confident of success. He is a representative of the very worst element of the Tammany Democracy, and should consequently be avoided by respectable voters. Haughton is a much more respectable candidate. However, of the three, Laimbeer is decidedly the best man. He is pledged to the side of reform, and will make a decent representative. In this Assembly District reside quite a number of our best citizens. They have a chance now to assert their power, and ought to avail themselves of it.

Tom Creamer.

Eighty-three gentlemen sign a card to the electors of the Seventh Assembly District, indorsing the integrity of the notorious individual who is the Tammany candidate for Congress.

How any decent citizen of any party can conscientiously recommend a confederate and tool of Tweed, like this fellow Creamer, passes our comprehension. He has grown rich by his participation in the robberies of the Ring. He now holds the lucrative office of Tax Commissioner, which he obtained as part of his price for selling out the Young Democracy at Albany, when they were endeavoring to defeat Tweed's charter. He is doubly false, alternately acting with and betraying both wings of the party. If he gets into Congress it will be to practice in a wider field his well-known arts of venality and jobbery. It would be a lasting disgrace to this Metropolis to have such a Representative at the Capitol to supersede Mr. Ely, who, albeit a Democrat, is an honest and accomplished gentleman.

Creamer's opponent is Conrad Geib, a respectable German, who served last Winter in the State Legislature, and made an unexceptionable and excellent record as a consistent and reliable Reformer. He ought to be supported by the good men of the district of all parties. He will prove a useful member.

A Plot to Defeat.

The *World*, like many another granny, cannot keep a secret. It has let us into one belonging to the coalition, viz.: that they hope, though beaten in the Presidency, to embarrass the Administration in Congress. This must not be allowed. It would be simple folly to elect Gen. Grant, and fail to back him with a working majority in Congress. Then, press the Democrats in the doubtful districts. Work *hard* for Crooke in the Fourth, Dunn in the Sixth, Dawson in the Eighth, Mellish in the Ninth, Darling in the Tenth, Flagg in the Eleventh, St. John in the Twelfth, Hale in the Seventeenth, and wherever there is a chance of winning. We *can* beat James Brooks, Fernando Wood, "Big Judge" Connolly, and such fair weather Republicans as Shaw, if we *will*.

Work in Your Own District.

Give the remainder of the canvass to your own election district. Complete your list of voters; find out who are invalid and must be carried to the polls, and make arrangements for carrying them; find out who are indifferent, and make arrangements to have them accompanied to the polls by some friend, if possible. Let each local association distribute the work of election day in the most effective manner, and be sure that each department is provided for. Finally, let individual citizens *vote as early as possible.* This will help mightily, by enabling the workers to know who have to be hunted up. Moreover, it will give life to the vote.

Mass-Meeting for W. F. Havemeyer.

The arrangements for a down-town meeting to ratify the nomination of Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, are now completed. The meeting will be held today at noon, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets. The speakers will be Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Gov. Salomon, and others. The speakers will address the assemblage from the high stone steps of the Sub-Treasury.

The feeling yesterday among the solid men down-town, was decidedly in favor of the meeting, and it is expected that an immense audience will be present.

The Hours of Voting.

Don't forget that the new Election law prescribes that the polls shall be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. You will eat your breakfast with an improved appetite if you make voting the first duty of the day.

The Seventy's Ticket for Aldermen.

The Committee of Seventy have completed their selections for Aldermen from the nominees of the various parties, and have put forward the following ticket, which comprises eight Democrats and seven Republicans:

Oswald Ottendorfer,

Samuel B. H. Vance,	Peter Kehr,
George Koch,	O. P. C. Billings,
Peter Gilsey,	John J. Morris,
S. V. R. Cooper,	David M. Koehler,
Fredk. Germann,	John Falconer,
Townsend Cox,	Peter B. Olney,
Henry Clausen,	George Burkhardt.

It is not generally known that, by a law passed last Winter, the name of the candidate for Assistant Alderman in each district is to be placed on the same ballot with the Aldermen, who run on a general ticket throughout the City.

"Independent Journalism."

Fenton's organ-grinder can find nothing better to do with our frank criticism of Husted, Vedder and Woerth than to use it to bolster up the Tammany candidates. Tammany is running some of the most notorious scoundrels in the country for office, and the *Tribune* does not open its lips to rebuke them. It supports men like Sunset Cox and lets the lewd fellows of the baser sort go by default. This is "independence." Meantime, we repeat that the men we have mentioned, especially Husted, ought not to be elected. But the *Tribune* can only find three of our nominees to denounce, and has to go to our columns for material then. Why not reprint our opinion of the Tammany Assemblymen?

Why the Democrats Support Greeley.

"If Grant is re-elected, no Democrat will have a place in his Cabinet, or any influence in his Administration; whereas if Mr. Greeley is the next President, a majority of his advisers will consist of Democratic statesmen."—*New-York World, Oct. 30.*

North Carolina Democracy.

To discover just how much North Carolina Democracy respects the Union, read the statement of Judge Thomas Settle as to what he saw at a fair in Goldsboro. He saw the United States flag lying in the dust, and when it was proposed to raise it, a Democratic State Senator remarked, "Let it lie; that's the place for it."

A Correction.

Hon. James A. Deering is the nominee of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District for the Assembly, and not Thomas P. O'Callaghan, whose name appeared in our list of local nominations.

Dunn vs. Brooks.

We trust that the merchants and business men, as well as all honest men, of the Sixth Congressional District will not fail to make themselves felt in the contest between Dr. Adolphe G. Dunn and James Brooks for a seat in the next Congress. Dr. Dunn is a man whose abilities will do honor to the position, and whose pleasure it will be to serve his constituents rather than himself. He will not steal from the public treasury, nor will he, like his opponent, defend stealing in others. A man who, like James Brooks, has represented Tammany Hall in Congress ten consecutive years, who was the pet spokesman of the Ring thieves and their most servile champion after their infamy had been proven to the whole world, whose course during the war was as disloyal as he dared to make it, and whose Congressional career is chiefly distinguished by the accumulation of a large fortune for himself, is not the man to represent the City of New-York any longer. He has already represented it too long. We trust the good people of the Sixth Congressional District, where he has recently transferred his carpet-bag, will give him leave to stay at home.

A Pretty Pair.

Smith M. Weed is a candidate for Assembly in Clinton County; James Irving is a candidate for the same position in this City. Should they both be elected, what loving embraces and mutual congratulations will be witnessed as they make their grand entrance into the Assembly Chamber at Albany.

A Serious Mistake.

An examination of the registry shows that in one respect the inspectors have, in many districts, mistaken the law. They have acted on the idea that a person may vote for President and Governor who has not lived a year in the State and four months in the County. This is an error. No person can vote for any officer who has not lived four month in the County and a year in the State. Persons who have so resided, may, however, in consequence of recent changes of residence have a right to vote for some local officers and not for others. Thus, some may vote the Presidential and general and Aldermanic tickets, because those run through the entire City, and not be able to vote for Assemblyman. In such cases, however, the Assistant Aldermen must be struck from the Aldermanic ticket. No person who has moved within thirty days from one Assembly district into another can vote for Assemblyman or Assistant Alderman. No person who has moved from one Congressional district into another within thirty days can vote for any Congressman, except the Congressman at large, and his name is borne on the general ticket.

It may be as well to quote the clause of the Constitution bearing upon this question. It is as follows: "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district where he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere. * * But such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers to vote."

Grant in Delaware.

The *Tribune* sought to give comfort to its readers a few days ago by asserting that the Wilmington *Commercial* had admitted that "the stump speaker who counts on Delaware for Grant simply makes a fool of himself." We knew this to be contrary to the whole tenor of the *Commercial* during the past few weeks, and now that stanch and confident supporter of Grant speaks for itself, saying in its issue of Wednesday: "From all parts of our State the accounts are very encouraging for a decisive Republican success, next Tuesday. Delaware will vote for Grant and Wilson, but she ought to do even better, by electing Lofland, and a Republican Legislature."

Another Tribune Half-Truth.

The *Tribune* publishes, apparently to its great satisfaction, a list of the Greeley electors in North Carolina, to show that Mr. S. Trivett, of Ashe, is not among them. The "further information" it seeks can be given by the statement that Mr. Trivett is one of the assistant electors, the Greeleyites of the Old North State having apparently expected some of their nominees to refuse to stand, and made provision to fill vacancies by nominating a full set of alternates. In his letter to which the telegram to the TIMES referred, Mr. Trivett says that he "most positively declines to accept the position"; that his name was used without his knowledge or consent; and, finally that, in his view, to aid the Greeleyites in opposition to the National Republican Party "would be acting as unwisely as the man who took the frozen adder into his bosom and warmed it to life, and in return received the thrust of its deadly sting."

The Vote of New-York State.

The gross and wholesale frauds upon the ballot-box in New-York and Brooklyn in 1868, when Gen. Grant was cheated out of the electoral vote of the State by 10,000, and Mr. Griswold for the Governorship by 27,000, are clearly established by the registration of 1872, completed on Saturday last. Allowing for only ten per cent. increase of legal voters in New-York City in the four intervening years, and twenty per cent. increase in four years in Brooklyn—or at the rate of two and a half per cent. a year of resident legal voters to the population of this City, and five per cent. a year in Brooklyn, the registration this year, *if* the registration or vote were not fraudulent, would be in New-York, 185,867; and in Brooklyn, 83,168. The actual registration is, in New-York, 148,810; in Brooklyn, 75,517.

The vote in 1868 was as follows:

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Seymour	108,303	39,840
Grant	47,748	27,711
Total	156,051	67,551
*Registration in 1868	168,872	69,307

*Fraud beyond question.

Another Greeley Man Ratted.

The following letter from Daniel D. Conover shows the increasing weakness of poor Mr. Greeley's cause:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872.

Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Chairman Liberal Republican Central Committee:

I beg leave, through you, to tender my resignation as a member of the Committee over which you preside.

I am, and have been, a Republican from the formation of that party.

In supporting Mr. Greeley I did not mean to leave that party, but supposed that we were to keep up our separate organization. I find, however, that quite a number of those with whom I have heretofore acted, seem determined to drift us into Tammany Hall, or, at least, make us mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to that organization. As a Republican I decline to be so transferred or used.

In withdrawing from your Committee I do so for the purpose of joining with those who, I am forced to conclude, constitute the only Republican Party, namely, those who support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, Grant and Wilson.

With the best wishes to you and the members of the Committee, I remain, yours truly,

D. D. CONOVER,
Representative Eleventh Assembly District.

Gen. Dix and Our Common Schools.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

There is no disguising the fact that the people fear the election of Mr. Kernan as Governor would be a menace to our common-school system. That there is an adroit and wary force opposed to this system, every man knows. That it has insidiously secured large sums from the State, that it aims at a division of the school-fund, and that it exercises all the influence and power of its authority in this direction, every man understands. Hence the natural, unavoidable apprehension concerning Mr. Kernan.

The election of Gen. Dix, on the other hand will be a declaration that the people do not mean to have their school system undermined. He is peculiarly the friend of the common schools. He was in former years Secretary of State, and *ex officio* Superintendent of Common Schools, serving in that position for six years. His administration was distinguished for what it accomplished in behalf of the schools. Hon. Samuel S. Randall, in his *History of the Common School System of the State of New-York*, reviews Gen. Dix's career as Superintendent, and thus concludes:

"In passing from the administration of Gen. Dix to that of his successor, it is scarcely necessary to observe that the exertions of the former, during the six years in which the interests of the common schools were committed to his charge, in the elevation and expansion of the system of popular education, were unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. The impress of his clear, discriminating, and cultivated mind was stamped upon every feature of that system; and the order, arrangement, and harmony which prevailed in all its parts, were due not less to the ceaseless vigilance of his supervision than to the symmetry and beauty of the system itself. In 1837, under the authority of the Legislature, he collected together and published a volume of the decisions of his predecessor and himself, embracing a full exposition of nearly every provision of the School act—establishing upon a permanent basis the principle of future interpretation, and exerting a highly beneficial influence upon the councils and proceedings of the officers and inhabitants of the several districts, in repressing litigation, and in defining the powers, privileges and responsibilities of those called to the performance of any duty in relation to the common schools. The system of district school libraries was also organized and put into successful operation under his immediate supervision; and to his clear and convincing exposition of the principles upon which that useful and beneficent institution was based, the ends it was designed to subserve, and the objects it was capable of accomplishing, a large share of the success which has attended the establishment is unquestionably due."

With Kernan, on the one side, and Gen. Dix, who did so much for the schools, on the other, must not every wise friend of our school system sustain Dix?

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in New-England and New-York, with threatening weather, northerly to easterly winds and light rain from New-York to Florida; northerly to westerly winds and clear weather prevail, with northerly winds and clear weather in the Gulf States; over the entire lake region and the North-west, and thence to the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys southerly to westerly winds and clear and partly cloudy weather prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

In New-England cloudy weather, with occasional light rain and northerly winds, will prevail and extend to New-York and New-Jersey, with clearing weather in the afternoon. Partly cloudy weather and winds veering to south-westerly in the other Middle States and on the lower lakes; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, northerly winds, becoming north-easterly on the Gulf, with partly cloudy weather; in the North-west, and thence over the upper lakes, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, clear, clearing, and cool weather, with frosts.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park mineral springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	43	53	50	49
Stand of bar. in inch..	30.07	29.90	..	29.86

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 42°; 6 A. M., 42°; 9 A. M., 47°; 12 M.: 49°; 3 P. M., 52°; 6 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 48½°; 12 P. M., 45°. Average temperature yesterday, 46⅞°.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The German Element of Rochester Thoroughly Republican.

Character of the Campaign in the Western Tier of Counties—Fenton's Own Townsmen Turning Against Him.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

Unless all Republicans are knaves or idiots, no more complete political victory ever crowned the efforts of any party than will reward them on Tuesday next in the Empire State. Since I wrote from Utica I have gone westward through the State, meeting many working Republicans who are well informed as to the condition of affairs in the counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Yates, Livingston, Genesee, Wyoming, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Erie and Chautauqua. Almost without exception these zealous workers against the coalition were disposed to regard the TIMES' estimate as a slander upon Republican capacity in these counties. Excepting Genesee and Chautauqua, I was informed time and again that these counties would do far more than was expected of them, and I was everywhere assured that friends as well as foes were to be astonished by the magnitude of the majorities which would be rolled up on Tuesday for Gen. Grant and all Republican nominees. This feeling of confidence is general throughout the State so far as I have been able to observe and it is reinforced everywhere by an energy in the good cause which seems to fully justify it.

SIGNS AT UTICA.

At the Utica meeting Monday night, of which brief mention was made by telegraph, Secretary Boutwell concluded his great argument by "smoking out" Senator Conkling, who was hiding out of view of the audience in one of the boxes, and whose presence in the building being thus made known, was forced to take the platform by repeated calls. He spoke for nearly an hour with his accustomed force, but devoted himself mainly to a review of the political condition of the State. He said he had just returned from New-York, where he had spent many hours in going over the detailed statements of the condition of affairs in the several counties received by the State Committee, and he was fully convinced that not only would Gen. Grant sweep the State, but Gen. Dix and the whole ticket would be elected by majorities that not long ago would have seemed impossible. We were not to be swindled this year in the lower portion of the State, and as it was absolutely certain that the Democracy could not come above the Highlands with anything like 40,000 majority, they were doomed to a crushing defeat. Steuben County, he said, was going to do better than ever before, and the same was true of nearly every Republican stronghold in Northern, Central and Western New-York, but he urged his hearers not to take anything for granted, but to use every endeavor to augment the victory until the polls close on Tuesday. Oneida County, he said, would in any event give 2,200 majority for Grant, but it could give 2,600, and would if they displayed the same vigor to the end that they have thus far evinced. His statements of his belief and his appeals for continued energy were greeted with great applause, showing that the right spirit is abroad in Oneida, and that almost anything can be expected of it. At one time there were many Republicans in the county disposed to wander off, but as soon as it became apparent that Greeleyism was nothing better than an attempt of the Democracy to sneak into power burglar fashion, they commenced returning, and nearly all of them have got back into their old places. More are on the point of coming back, and by election day the Liberal Republican Party in that locality, as nearly everywhere else, will be composed almost exclusively of a few soreheads, whose eminent fitness to hold office has not been seen with the same distinctness by their party associates as by themselves.

IN AND ABOUT ROCHESTER.

What is observable at Utica can be seen everywhere else. Stopping at Rochester, yesterday, I came upon some facts of great significance, but which the Greeleyites can hardly consider encouraging. To those who have been victims of the delusion that Carl Schurz carries the German vote in his pocket, it is a matter of extreme surprise to discover that the Germans of Rochester, Democrats as well as Republicans, are, almost without exception, for Grant and Dix. This fact has been ascertained by a careful canvass which has been made of the city under the direction of the County Committee, of which Mr. H. H. Woodward is Chairman, and which shows a Republican majority of five hundred. It is to the credit of Rochester that there is no place in the State of its size which can produce so few Liberals. Saturday night this exceedingly select party undertook to hold an Assembly Convention, and the dimensions of the body leaked out through the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, held simultaneously in another hall. In this latter body a motion was made to appoint a Committee of Conference with the Liberals, to consist of one member from each ward, but it was objected that the Liberals could not appoint a committee of equal size, as their Convention had not so many members, and the Convention, which could not muster fourteen names, was not conferred with. Yet it contained nearly all of the active Liberals to be found in the entire City of Rochester, and the two parties cannot be blamed for ignoring this infinitessimal element in all estimates of the chances. In Rochester and Monroe County it is a straight fight between the Republican and Democratic Parties, with the latter disorganized by repugnance to "boiled crow," and the former nerved to extraordinary exertions by the reported dangerous strength of the coalition in other localities. Monroe County, of which Rochester is the capital, promises to do better than ever before, and her sturdy Republicans insist on giving 1,500 majority for both Grant and Dix, while in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, composed of Monroe and Orleans, they will have 3,500, and Hon. Freeman Clarke, the able and popular Republican candidate for Congress, will lag hardly a vote behind. The only matter in doubt in Monroe is the member of Assembly for Rochester. The city comprises the Second Assembly District of the county, and while there is an undoubted Republican majority in its limits, Hon. George D. Lord, Democrat, was elected last year, and, being now a candidate for re-election, fears are entertained that he may again succeed in defeating the Republican nominee. There is much interest excited by this contest, as it is the only one of the result of which there is the slightest doubt, and such efforts will, in consequence, be made by both parties that the election of the Republican candidate is almost assured. This result would make a gain upon the estimate of the Assembly published in the TIMES, as there was a chance of the election of Lord, and the Second District was conceded to the Democrats.

BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY.

If it is a comfort to meet the Republicanism of Rochester, it is an exceeding joy to come in contact with that of Buffalo and Erie County. Political excitement is at fever heat everywhere in city and county. work has been and is vigorously pushed everywhere, hundreds of meetings have been held; argument has been exhausted, the city has been carefully polled, active and trustworthy challenging and rallying committees have been or will be appointed in every election district, of which there are seventy-two in city and county; and as the upshot of it all, I have been unable to find a single Republican who does not claim at least 2,500 majority for Grant in the county, and I have met many who claim three thousand, while some beg to be set down as idiots, unable to read the signs of the times, if Erie does not give 3,500, or even 4,000. This last figure appears extravagant, but all the others are plainly within the range of possibilities. As in Rochester, the Germans, almost to a man, have repudiated Schurz and his assumptions, and have declared in favor of Grant. This is one reason of the accessions to the Republican strength; but one equally important is the fact that hundreds of Democrats will vote for Grant, while other hundreds will remain away from the polls. As one of many proofs that such is the case, it may be mentioned that in a block containing sixty voters, of which a careful canvass was made, six Democrats were found who made no secret of their intention to vote for Gen. Grant, and seven others were equally explicit that they should not vote at all. Many Democrats of local prominence are known to have spoken with the same plainness to the same effect, and it is well known that the *Evening Post*, formerly a Democratic paper, has come out squarely, under the management of Mr. Geo. J. Bryan, for the whole Republican ticket. With all these facts on one side, very few Liberals can be arrayed against them. No one of any prominence has gone over except William Dorsheimer, and he, although a man of ability, never had the tact of political management, and consequently has no following. He is reported to be fully aware of the situation generally, for he is said to have remarked that as for himself he belonged naturally to the Democratic Party, and the result of the coalition would make no great difference to him, but he did not know what would become of the other Liberals. In Buffalo there are very few of them of any grade to encounter any fate whatever, and consequently the disgust among the Democrats awakened by the sale to Greeley has brought about a political revolution in Erie County which is absolutely astounding in its dimensions. The "tidal wave" can be seen here at its highest, and it is sweeping the hapless Greeleyites to swift and certain destruction. Two years ago Hon. Wm. Williams, Democrat, carried the Thirty-first Congressional District, which is composed of Erie County, by a decided majority, but his defeat on Tuesday by Hon. Lyman K. Bass, the Republican candidate, by at least fifteen hundred majority is inevitable. A similar fate is in store for nearly all the candidates of the demoralized Democracy. Some of the Republicans claim all of the five members, but it is positively certain that George Baltz will be elected in the Second District, Franklin A. Alberger in the Third, and John Nice in the Fourth, while John O'Brien in the First, and Robert B. Foote in the Fifth, have equal chances with their Democratic competitors.

The Greeleyites plainly see the overwhelming defeat which is before them in Erie County, and are already attempting to explain it by the well-worn cries of fraud and undue influence. Last Spring the revolt against the then hatching quackery of Chappaqua was manifested by the City of Buffalo at the municipal election giving an unexpected Republican majority, and it has now been discovered that the result was due to "gigantic frauds," which news has just reached the astonished city via the New-York *Tribune*. This being the case with a charter election occurring months ago, of course the "snowing under" of Greeleyism on Tuesday next will be in consequence of "gigantic and unparalleled frauds." The fact will be that it will be in consequence of the people, without regard to party lines, setting their faces against the political dishonesty inherent in Greeleyism. Wherever the thing has been fully known it has been utterly repudiated by the people, and, thanks to the energy of the Republicans, it is fully known in Erie County. The Republican County Committee under Mr. Robert Mills, Chairman, and Mr. Fleming, Secretary, has done even more than its full duty, and it has been nobly aided by such men as Hon. James N. Matthews, R. W. Daniels, Mr. Kibbe, Mr. Fargo, Mr. Warren, and scores of others not inferior in fidelity and zeal. If there were such Republicans in every county Grant would sweep the State by over 100,000 majority, and if such could be found all over the nation the remains of the coalition candidate would never be carried back to Chappaqua, as Nast has pictured, for they would be buried under a majority so vast that they never would be found. It has been a pleasure to meet such Republicans as these, and I take leave of them without setting any limit to what they may achieve on Tuesday.

THE SOUTH-WEST.

Everybody knows that Chautauqua County is the south-western portion of the State of New-York; that it is joined on the east by Cattaraugus County, and that these two have in years past been supposed to be the political property of one Reuben E. Fenton, whose home is in Jamestown, Chautauqua County. Although I have not been able to go personally into either of these counties, which are slandered as being the strongholds of political disrepute, I had the privilege of meeting in Buffalo gentlemen who had just traversed both of them, and from them I gather information that, although somewhat contradictory in the main, shows how vilely these counties have been maligned in being rated as the property of this Fenton. Chautauqua County once gave 4,800 Republican majority, but that was anomalous, and 4,000 better represents the real Republican ascendency. This figure will be closely approached on Tuesday, thus showing that Chautauqua has been devoted to Republicanism rather than Fentonism, and the same may be said with truth of Cattaraugus. Fenton is said to have given up all hope of electing Greeley, or even of carrying New-York, and to be now devoting himself exclusively to the task of saving a remnant of his personal influence. To this end he is straining every nerve to accomplish the defeat of Hon. Walter L. Sessions for Congress in the Thirty-second District, comprising Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, and to defeat the Republican nominees for the Assembly in both these counties; but especially of Mr. John Manley in the Second District of Cattaraugus. He assumes, it is said, that Hon. Roscoe Conkling is to be the Republican candidate for United States Senator, and the Republicans in Buffalo assert that Fenton is intent chiefly on securing a Legislature which will return a Democrat to the Senate, and thus pave the way for his own re-election by that party on the expiration of his term. The general opinion is, however, that he will fail utterly in his efforts, and it is absolutely certain that he will not succeed in any of his immediate objects in the two counties named. Both will elect Republican Assemblymen, and the two will roll up a majority for Grant and Dix, which will be conclusive proof that, fortunately for the State and nation, the days of Fentonism are ended. E. C.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Last Week of the Canvass—A Republican Victory Certain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, Oct. 31.—The Republicans of this State are closing out their canvass with great activity and enthusiasm. To-night some sixty meetings have been held in various parts of the State, addressed by such men as Secretary Robeson, Gen. Van Buren, Hon. S. B. Dutcher and others. At Mt. Holly an afternoon mass-meeting was addressed by Gen. E. M. Lee, B. W. Throckmorton and other eminent speakers. At Newton to-night John Y. Foster addressed a large and enthusiastic audience, replying to Gen. Kilpatrick, who spoke there on Tuesday. To-morrow night meetings will be held in nearly every important town of the State, and processions will take place in all the principal centres.

From the best information that can be obtained, this State will give 5,000 majority for the Republican ticket. The majority may, possibly, reach 8,000. The Republicans will elect four Congressmen certainly, and possibly six. They will, according to present estimates, carry both branches of the Legislature by decisive majorities, and elect their local tickets in fifteen out of the twenty-one counties.

Grant and Wilson Mass-Meeting at Mount Holly—Speeches, Torch-lights, and Illumination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 31.—The friends of Grant and Wilson held an enthusiastic mass-meeting here this afternoon. The Court-house was packed to overflowing. Effective speeches were made by B. W. Throckmorton, of Jersey City; Gen. E. M. Lee, of Kansas, and Hon. S. B. Dutcher, of New-York. This evening the town is ablaze with light and enthusiasm. A grand procession marched through the town, embracing all the parade companies of the county and visiting companies from Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, and other places, with several thousand torches in line. The houses were brilliantly illuminated all along the route of parade, attesting the enthusiasm of the people for Grant, Wilson, and the whole ticket. Burlington County will give a good account of herself in the coming struggle.

Election of Officers by the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 31.—The Vermont Legislature made the following elections of State officers today: Secretary of State—George Nichols, of Northfield; Auditor—W. G. Ferrin, of Montpelier; Quarter-master General—W. W. Lynde, of Marlboro; Adjutant and Inspector General—James S. Peck, of Montpelier; Judge-Advocate-General—S. M. Southard, of Vergennes; Railroad Commissioner—M. B. Bailey, of St. Albans; Directors of State Prison—G. W. Hartshorn, of Lunenburgh, and W. R. Speed, of Newbury.

SPEAKER BLAINE AT HUDSON.

An Enthusiastic Grant and Wilson Republican Meeting—The Administration Ably Defended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 31.—This city was the scene, this evening, of one of the most magnificent demonstrations of the campaign. The occasion that elicited so much enthusiasm was the announcement that Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, would be present and address our citizens. An impromptu torch-light procession was formed to escort the Speaker to the hall. The line of march was brilliantly illuminated by blazing bonfires. Flags were everywhere displayed, and the houses of our citizens handsomely decorated. Delegations were present from the adjacent counties, and the adjoining river towns sent uniformed clubs to represent them. An immense audience early assembled in the City Hall, that room being densely packed with human beings. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The meeting organized by calling to the chair Hon. Peter S. Wynkoop, of this city, who introduced the orator of the evening.

Speaker Blaine met with an enthusiastic reception, the audience rising and cheering enthusiastically. The address was a most powerful and convincing argument, of two hours' duration, during which the audience listened with the greatest attention, frequently greeting the speaker with rounds of applause. Grant's Administration and the Republican Party were ably vindicated, and a splendid tribute paid to our popular candidate for Congress, Gen. John H. Ketcham, whom we shall return to Congress for the fifth time. The meeting was a magnificent success, and gratifying to every Republican heart. Columbia County has maintained a splendid canvass throughout this contest, and may be relied upon to do her whole duty.

SPAIN.

Impeachment of Sagasta's Ministry—A Private Telegraphic Enterprise.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The trial of the impeachment of the members of the Sagasta Ministry promises some curious disclosures. Señor Sagasta has announced his intention of defending himself at the trial.

A private company has made a proposition to the Spanish Government to construct and maintain, at its own expense, lines of telegraph throughout the country.

The debate in the Lower House of the Cortes on military affairs has terminated in a vote agreeing to the contingent of 40,000 men for the army.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House has approved all the bills proposed by the Minister of Finance.

FRANCE.

The River Rhone Overflowing the Surrounding Country.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The waters of the River Rhone are rising. The dikes above the town of Arles are broken in many places, and the extensive plains of the Camargue are inundated.

Gen. Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and sacred. An army, disciplined, educated, and powerful in numbers, is needed to check the progress of internal enemies, while protecting the country from foreign foes. The General says the time may come when the Germans will regret rending hearts and homes, and tearing from France her dearest children.

The Conservatives gave a banquet at Bordeaux to-night. Speeches strongly favoring restoration of the monarchy were made, and the hope was expressed that the day would come when toasts to the health of the King and the Princes of the royal family could be offered.

The Count de Gueydon, Governor-General of Algeria, in a report to the President, states that the number of immigrants to the colony during the last three months was 5,000, and of these 500 were from Elsass and Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Judicial Changes—A German Decoration Given to an English Author.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, will probably succeed Right Hon. Lord Penzance as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Mr. Hepworth Dixon the decoration of Knight of the Golden Cross.

A letter from on board the British sloop-of-war Shearwater reports that Lieut. Moore and Gunner Mahoney, of that vessel, on the 25th inst. performed the feat of swimming across the Hellespont, from Abydos to Sestos.

There were severe rains today throughout England.

LONDON, Nov. 1—6 A. M.—Mr. W. E. Baxter, member of Parliament for Montrose, addressed his constituents last night. He said the result of the Geneva Arbitration was the grandest triumph of modern civilization. The award was just, and the decision calculated to make nations careful, while it was eminently serviceable for the protection of English shipping and commerce in the time of war. He praised Mr. Disraeli for his forbearance and discretion during the progress of the negotiations.

ITALY.

Terrible Suffering and Desolation Caused by the Overflow of the River Po.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Dispatches from Turin report no abatement of the floods caused by the overflow of the River Po. Over 4,000 men are at work day and night, erecting barriers to arrest further progress of the water. The damages to property and crops in the Provinces of Mantua and Ferrara are beyond calculation. In Ferrara alone 40,000 persons are homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the suffering people.

TURIN, Oct. 31.—The River Po continues to rise, and the inundation is spreading. Families are flying, and those who cannot escape are starving on the house-tops and in the trees, where they have taken refuge.

The streams are filled with the carcasses of cattle and the wrecks of houses and barns.

The town of Reggio, fourteen miles from Modena, has almost entirely disappeared beneath the flood.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President yesterday appointed Benjamin Thomas, of Indiana, Agent of the Indians in New-Mexico.

John Doherty, an employe of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was run over and killed yesterday morning, at Somerville, Mass.

The store of E. H. Clark, in Port Jervis, N. Y., was robbed of boots and shoes to the value of $600, by burglars, on Wednesday night.

James M. White, a merchant from North Carolina, was yesterday victimized, in Philadelphia, to the amount of $280 by a confidence man.

The foundry of Dennis Long & Co., in Louisville, Ky., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will probably exceed $15,000; insurance light.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday night, destroyed three blocks on Pearl and Canal streets; loss $200,000, mostly covered by insurance.

One of Tammany's Dodges.

The Republicans in the Twelfth Assembly District are just now much annoyed by a political movement put into operation by W. W. Cook, who is clerk for Justice Koch. Cook is a candidate for Assembly on the Tammany ticket in that district, and enjoys the support and cooperation of his employer in the campaign. He has taken advantage of an obsolete ordinance on sidewalk obstructions, and is having business men who favor the Republican ticket arrested and brought to Court, where they are heavily fined by Justice Koch. The Republican business men, some of whom have been fined $45, learn that if they wish to escape the fine and annoyance, all they have to do is to pledge their votes to Cook, instead of Hahn, his opponent. One of the Marshals, Charles Keller, has been discharged from the Court for his preference for Hahn, and Justice Koch informed him that he would drive him into the Alms-house if he continued to "go back" on Tammany. The Republican citizens of the district are much harrassed just now by this movement, therefore the Republican Committee intend to take the matter in hand.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Reckless but Successful Attempt at Prison-Breaking.

The Prussian Diet Dissolved by Order of the Emperor.

Fatal Accident on a New-Jersey Railway.

Attack on a Colored Man's House by Kuklux.

Their Complete Defeat and Death of Their Leader.

PRISON BREAKING.

Escape of Two Convicts from the Rhode Island State Prison—Terrible Struggle With Two of the Officers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—The State Prison in Providence, at an early hour this morning, was the scene of a desperate assault, and the subsequent escaping of two prisoners. As the night-watchman, Benjamin C. Allen, was making his rounds, Elisha E. Peck, one of the convicts, came up behind him and dealt him a blow with a piece of gas-pipe, afterward beating him till he was insensible. He then took a suspender and a piece of rope, tied the watchman's hands behind him, and took from his pocket his revolver, watch, pocket-book, keys, &c. He then threw his victim down the cellar and there left him for dead. The wretch now had the field to himself, and amused himself in unlocking cells and trying to induce the prisoners to escape, but only succeeded in enticing one, Charles Williams, who, with freedom in sight, commenced with his companion in operating upon the locks of the doors adjoining the yard. In this they were foiled; they could get no further, and here they remained for three hours. As time wore on and being acquainted with prison rules, and knowing that the watchman always rung a bell in the hall communicating with the steward's room at 4 o'clock to awaken the steward, in order that he might see that the breakfast was being prepared in season, they followed out the custom. M. H. Shuttuck, the steward, upon hearing the usual signal, got up and started to go through the office into the cell-room and into the cooking-room. This room is separated from the office by two doors, with a lookout in the centre, that the officer might see into the cell-room that everything was all right. He gave a look through the look-out hole, and saw that, apparently, everything was as it should be. He then unbolted the door, glanced through the grated door, and unbolted and opened it. As soon as he stepped outside, he was seized by Peck, who was secreted behind the door. A terrible struggle now ensued; but the steward, being on the alert, dealt the prisoner a blow which felled him to the floor, and, following up his advantage, attempted to secure him, at the same time shouting "murder," "help," &c. Williams, however, seeing his "pal" and himself also in serious danger, came to Peck's assistance, and struck the steward a heavy blow on the forehead with the butt of a revolver, completely stunning him. The two prisoners then attempted to make good their escape, but before they had made any progress, the steward, having somewhat recovered from the blow, got hold of them again, and used every exertion to detain them until assistance could be procured. But the wretches were fighting for liberty, and they had but little difficulty in getting clear from him, and accordingly they dealt him another blow, which knocked him senseless. They then sprang for the door, and, with such force as to break the glass, and escaped. Warden Viall and Deputy Warden Fitzpatrick heard the screams of the steward and hastened to the office, giving themselves hardly time to dress; but the prisoners had made good their escape, having some three minutes the start. The police officers of the State have been notified, and every effort is being made to recapture the criminals.

GERMANY.

Exciting Political Complications—The Diet to be Closed and a New Election Ordered.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has finally rejected the Country Reform bill by a vote of 145 to 18. This was done in face of a threat from the Minister of the Interior that if the measure was defeated the Government would dissolve the Diet and convoke a new one.

BERLIN, Oct. 31—Evening.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says the Government has made good its threat to appeal to the country on the Reform bill. The present session of the Diet will be closed at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when a decree will be read dissolving the body, and ordering elections for a new Diet, which is called to meet on the 12th of November next.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision Between a Freight-Train and a Passenger-Train—One Man Killed and Several Seriously Wounded.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 31.—A collision occurred at 6 o'clock this evening between an empty coal-train and a passenger-train, near Jamesburg, Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The engineer of the coal-train, Jacob Tyndall, was instantly killed. Both of the firemen were seriously injured. The engineer of the passenger-train had his arm and leg broken. Two passenger-cars ran over the engine, breaking them badly. None of the passengers were injured. After the engine struck, engine No. 668, of the coal-train, exploded, blowing the house of the engine over in the fields.

KUKLUX IN TENNESSEE.

Attack on a Colored Man's House—The Leader of the Gang Killed and His Uniform Captured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Oct. 31.—A band of Kuklux attempted to break into the house of a colored man near this place yesterday morning. The colored man, in self-defense, killed the leader of the gang and captured his uniform, and he now has it in his possession.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Just before daylight on Tuesday five men, disguised, visited the cabin of a negro named Crawford, between Normandy and Tullahoma, on the Nashville and Chatanooga Railroad. Crawford refused to admit them, whereupon they broke open his door. He then shot and killed one of them and the others retreated, but came back and were permitted to remove their dead companion, who proved to be a young man named Carr, residing near Normandy. They carried his remains home, but did not make themselves known.

CUBA.

Disappearance of the Cholera—Banishment of a Prominent Ultra.

HAVANA, Oct. 30, via KEY WEST.—Riva, the political Governor of Havana, has reassumed his position. It is reported that the cholera has disappeared from Guantanamo. Francisco Larocca, Captain of Volunteers, formerly director of the Porto Rico *Boletin*, the organ of the Ultras, and Secretary of the Ultra Club, has arrived in Havana. It is reported he has been banished by the Captain-General, and the *Diario* asks what crime Larocca has committed to cause banishment.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

A Marked Improvement Generally Observed.

Increase of Cars and Stages on the Various City Lines.

Important Measures Adopted by the Board of Health.

Examinations of Dead Horses Being Made by Surgeons—Yesterday's Mortality Table.

The mortality among the horses affected by the epidemic shows no diminution from previous returns, yet the improvement which manifested itself in the less serious cases continues, and the City begins to resume somewhat of its former wonted activity. The street-cars, as a general thing, have increased their running forces, and yesterday a larger number of stages than has been seen for a week past were on the road. In the business streets the change was equally observable, and everywhere there appeared to be an increased degree of activity. On Broadway the crush of a great thoroughfare is rapidly returning. The disease appears to have thoroughly spent itself, and is undoubtedly on the road to disappearance. Nevertheless it must be several weeks yet before the City is entirely its busy self again—before business returns to its former groove.

A considerable number of cases must also be expected to result fatally, and, as in everything else, the improvement cannot be unexceptionably general.

Numbers of oxen are being brought into service in place of the affected horses, and these novel teams are now no uncommon sight along Greenwich, Church, and West streets and West Broadway. Many more are expected to arrive today, orders for nearly 100 yoke having been sent to agents in Long Island, New-Jersey and Westchester.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

The prospects of a general return to the former steady routine of trade caused a revival yesterday of good spirits among the mercantile community, as merchants did not have the same fears which had affected them earlier in the week that heavy losses would be experienced in consequence of the non-delivery of goods. In some wholesale houses orders from the country had been countermanded even after the goods had been packed; but it was believed that this had arisen from the probable detention that might arise between the shipper and the consignee, and it was expected that the goods would again be ordered by the customers as soon as the lines of transit might be considered unimpeded. So general has been the trouble that wholesale merchants have received letters showing that if even they succeeded in shipping goods by either rail or steam-boat, there was no certainty that the consignee would be able to get the packages from the depots to their places of business, and on this account only they desired their orders countermanded. This the merchants felt convinced would soon right itself as the effects of the epidemic disappeared.

ALONG THE PIERS.

Along the piers of South and West streets, yesterday, the appearance was very encouraging. Nearly all of the extensive blockades of freight which had choked up the piers during the past few days had been cleared away, or were so rapidly disappearing as to give a great hope that Sunday would find but little of it remaining which could be injured by exposure. The regular bustle and activity that have always characterized this portion of the City seemed to have been thoroughly resumed yesterday, and railroad piers were as busy receiving freight for the West and South as they had been in clearing off that which had arrived by trains bound for this City. The clerks at the steam-boat piers were also similarly engaged, and that portion of the piers which were set apart for outward-bound freight was apparently as active as that upon which recently-arrived cargoes are placed to be carted away. The constant passing to and fro of teams at all the piers gave them a very lively appearance, and the drivers almost unanimously agreed that their horses are getting better. It is, however, evident that many of the animals are very weak; for when the wheels of a heavily-laden cart or truck get into a rut or mud-hole, (of which there are far too many in the lower part of the City,) the horses are not strong enough to draw the cart out, and manual labor has to be used invariably to assist the animals.

The grocers, tobacco merchants, cotton dealers and others requiring the hauling of heavy goods said, yesterday, that they are getting all their trucking done at a very slight advance from the usual rates. Some of the large houses that have horses of their own, prefer to hire for the present until their animals are considered well; others are using their live stock moderately, under the impression that slight activity is more beneficial than idleness. In those cases where special cartmen do the trucking for certain houses, the merchants have had to pay but little for increased rates, the cartmen knowing that should they lose a horse in the service of their employers, the latter would help them to replace the loss.

THE OX-TEAMS.

The oxen have, to a great extent, proved a failure in the transit of goods in a city like New-York. Not only are they too slow in every way, their unshod feet not being fitted for the slippery pavements, but they are incapable of drawing half the weight or number of loads which were expected of them. So far as they have been tried it has been found that a yoke of oxen will not draw half as much as a span of horses, but this may partially have arisen from the nature of the streets. They, however, served a purpose for the time being, but will again have to give way for the horses.

One bad effect has arisen from the epidemic. Not a few horses have died in the streets, and there does not seem to be adequate means for the removal of the carcasses to the rendering yard. Several bodies of dead horses were noticed by the TIMES reporters, yesterday, lying in the roadway and in the vicinity of dwelling-houses, the appearance of the dead animals being very repulsive, to say nothing of the effluvia arising from the decomposing carcasses.

THE CITY CAR LINES.

On the Third-avenue line ninety cars were running yesterday. Those making the long trip, from the depot to the City Hall, were drawn by double teams. On the Forty-second-street line, although the crowding was very great, but two horses were attached to each car. Next week it is the purpose of the Company, if the horses improve as they have been doing within the past few days, to add a third more cars to the number now in use. At the Sixty-sixth-street Depot of the road crowds stood around all day waiting for transit down town. The services of a policeman were necessary to prevent the more hasty and impatient travelers from overturning the timid ones in the scramble for a place on the outgoing cars. In the stables the horses generally are reported as improving, but the death rate has not as yet decreased. Three horses succumbed to the disease yesterday, and one was, by the direction of Dr. Boomer, destroyed, as beyond hope of recovery. The fact that yesterday the horses were feeding better than usual, is regarded as a hopeful sign.

At the Second-avenue stables no change in the number of cars being run was made yesterday. Since the commencement of the epidemic only seven cars have been withdrawn from the road, and fifty trips taken off. The horses in this stable are doing better than at any other establishment in the City. Out of 1,000 animals, but one has been lost since the appearance of the epidemic, and his death is attributed more to an improper change of treatment than to the virulence of the attack. A number of the horses first attacked have entirely recovered, and to-day Dr. Shaw will cease to give medicine to nearly half of the horses. On Wednesday evening Mr. Bergh stopped the Second-avenue cars at Grand street. He did not order out any of the horses, but merely suggested that for the last three or four hours of running time it would be as well to shorten the trips. The suggestion was at once complied with.

On the Fourth-avenue line three cars were added to the number run on Wednesday. From the stables of this Company the horses are reported as very decidedly improved. Today, if the weather is fine, ten or twelve additional cars will be placed on the line. No death occurred at this stable yesterday. The horses in the stables of the Dry Dock and Avenue B line were so much improved yesterday that seven cars were, at noon, placed on each line, and continued to run until 6½ in the evening. The number of cars on this line will not be increased during the week. The horses are feeding better.

The Sixth-avenue Company has withdrawn its Canal-street line, and now runs the full number—seventy-six—of Vesey-street cars to West Broadway and Chambers street. This was done to avoid the overloading occasioned by a division of the cars. One more death has occurred here, but, with few exceptions, the stock is said to be improving.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue lines ran about three-fifths of their cars yesterday. The Broome-street line also made a few trips in the afternoon.

The Eighth-avenue ran yesterday the same as on the previous day, viz.: on half time on both the Canal and Vesey street lines. The horses here are improving.

The Ninth-avenue line resumed yesterday, running ten cars, or half the usual number.

The Belt line will probably resume to-morrow, beginning on half time. Two horses died here yesterday, making a total of four fatal cases at these stables.

The Grand and Forty-second-street line ran twenty-two more trips yesterday than on Wednesday. The officials of this line still deny having lost any horses by the epidemic.

THE STAGE LINES.

The Fourth-avenue Stage Company continue to run forty stages six trips each. One death occurred in this stable yesterday. The horses are reported as feeding better, coughing less, and improving generally. The Fourth and Madison-avenue Stage Company placed six additional stages on the road, making fifty-four in all that are now running. The trips are still confined to six for each stage. One death from the disease occurred yesterday.

Owing to the cold, raw weather the Fifth-avenue and Broadway Stage Company hauled off four stages yesterday. If the weather is mild the number will be increased to thirty-seven today. No change from Wednesday is reported in the condition of the horses. One death occurred yesterday.

The Broadway and Fourteenth-street Stage Company lost one horse yesterday. The horses are reported as feeding better. No change has been made nor is any contemplated in the number of stages to be run during the week.

The Twenty-third-street line added three more stages yesterday, making forty-five now on the road, the full number being sixty-five. The rest which the horses have had seems to have been very beneficial.

Examination of the Carcasses of Dead Horses.

Drs. Leo, Hamilton, and Tracy, Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health, have been for several days past engaged at the Rendering Dock, foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, in making post-mortem examinations of the carcasses of horses who have died from the prevailing epidemic. In all the cases examined the larynx was found very much inflamed and covered with mucus of a similar nature to the discharge from the nostrils. The lungs were also very much congested, and in many cases the intestines were very much inflamed. Portions of the larynx of the dead animals have been placed in the hands of Dr. Endemann, the assistant chemist of the Board of Health, for chemical analysis. Dr. Arnold, the microscopist of the Board, will also make microscopical examination of the mucus found in the throats of the dead horses. The examinations will be continued with great care and thoroughness from day to day under the direction of the Sanitary Committee, and a report of the results will be made at the next meeting of the Board.

The Mortality Yesterday.

The Police reported dead horses at the following stables:

At No. 299 Avenue A, No. 420 East Twenty-third-street, No. 428 East Seventeenth-street, No. 540 East Fifteenth-street, No. 341 Sixth-street, No. 520 East Twelfth-street, No. 536 East Twelfth-street, No. 212 Sixth-street, No. 214 Sixth-street, No. 535 East Eleventh-street, foot of West Thirteenth-street, No. 801 Greenwich-street, No. 76 Little Twelfth-street, No. 268 West Twelfth-street, north-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, railroad stables south-west of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, No. 128 Madison-street, No. 92 Montgomery-street, No. 13 East Fifty-eighth-street, corner of Avenue C and Thirteenth-street, No. 121 Pitt-street, No. 16 Clinton-street, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, No. 711 Sixth-street, Eleventh-street and Avenue D, No. 385 East Tenth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, No. 219 West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 209 West Forty-first-street, No. 412 West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 411 West Twenty-seventh-street, No. 241 West Twenty-eighth-street, No. 448 West Thirty-third-street, No. 509 West Thirty-fifth-street, No. 459 West Thirty-first-street, No. 525 West Thirty-second-street, No. 217 West Thirty-eighth-street, No. 509 West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 516 West Thirty-fifth-street, No. 532 West Thirty-second-street, No. 447 West Twenty-seventh-street, No. 556 Seventh-avenue, No. 29 Delancey-street, No. 325 Delancey-street, No. 227 Monroe-street, No. 33 Cannon-street, No. 96 Broome-street, No. 461 Cherry-street, No. 13 Sheriff-street, No. 88 Vandam-street, No. 46 Watts-street, No. 77 Wooster-street, No. 139 Thompson-street, No. 125 Norfolk-street, No. 147 Eldridge-street, No. 182 Suffolk-street, No. 26 East Nineteenth-street, No. 1,400 Broadway, No. 106 West Twenty-second-street, No. 17 East Thirty-sixth-street, No. 129 West Twenty-fifth-street, No. 21 West Fourteenth-street, No. 340 East Thirty-eighth-street, No. 487 Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, No. 225 West Twenty-sixth-street, No. 351 West Sixteenth-street, No. 602 West Twentieth-street, No. 263 West Nineteenth-street, No. 72 Tenth-avenue, No. 13 Harrison-street, No. 4 Minetta-lane, at Eighty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, No. 803 Sixth-avenue, No. 408 West Forty-eighth-street, No. 549 West Forty-fourth-street, No. 346 West Forty-ninth-street, No. 410 West Forty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, No. 349 West Forty-ninth-street, No. 549 West Forty-second-street, No. 505 West Fifteenth-street, and Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

An Important Measure Adopted by the Board of Health.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, the Sanitary Committee presented the following report in relation to the prevailing epidemic among the horses in this City, which was adopted, and the accompanying order directed to be properly promulgated:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report upon the petition of certain parties to be allowed to deposit stable-straw upon vacant lots:

In the opinion of the Committee, the straw accumulating in the stables of this City since the prevalence of the present epidemic should be regarded and treated as infected. It has received and become saturated with the discharges of the sick horses, and is, hence, liable to and undoubtedly does contain contagious or infectious matter. This straw should be so treated as to destroy such contagious matter. Simply accumulating this straw on vacant lots would not only not destroy any contagious or infectious material contained within it, but, by the process of rotting, such contagion would doubtless be greatly multiplied. Again, the necessary handling of the straw, both in its transportation and overturning while, it is undergoing the process of decomposition, would tend to liberate and disseminate such contagion. There are but two methods of treating this straw so as to effectually destroy the contagious matter, viz.: 1. By combustion; 2. By suitable disinfectants.

The most effectual method is by combustion. If the straw could be burned at the stables, and thus avoid all transportation, the end proposed would be best accomplished. In the railroad, stage, and large livery-stables, where there is ample yard space, this method of disposing of straw could be enforced without much, if any, danger or inconvenience. But the straw of the private stables would have to be conveyed to vacant lots. The second method would require the liberal employment of such disinfectants as have the known power of destroying all forms of germinal matter. Such are carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, chlorine, gypsum, &c. There can be no doubt that if these materials are thoroughly employed the disinfection would be complete. If the straw were treated with a proper amount of gypsum, the result would be equally favorable and the straw would be much improved as a manure. It is also important that all stable-keepers be compelled to take proper sanitary precaution.

The floors of the stables and stalls should be sprinkled over with carbolic acid of the usual commercial standard and diluted with twenty to twenty-five parts of water. In addition to the carbolic acid, the stable gutters and flooring of the stalls should be strewn over with plaster to an eighth or a sixth of an inch in thickness before the straw for the bedding is put down. The sprinkling with carbolic acid and the application of plaster of Paris to be renewed every twenty-four or thirty-six hours through the duration of the epidemic, and the straw used for bedding changed as often.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following order:

GIOVANNI CECCARINI, Chairman.
MAGNUS GROSS,
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Committee.

Ordered, That the owners, proprietors, or lessees of all stables within the City of New-York, be and are hereby required to cause the stables owned, leased, occupied, or used by them to be thoroughly and daily cleaned, and the floors thereof effectually disinfected by the free application of carbolic acid of the usual commercial standard, diluted with twenty-five parts of water, and the floors of the stalls used in such stables to be well covered with plaster of Paris, to a depth of at least one-eighth of an inch before the straw or bedding shall be laid thereon.

That such owners, proprietors or lessees shall also cause all straw or other material used as bedding for horses in the stables owned, leased or occupied or used by them, to be destroyed by combustion upon or immediately contiguous to the premises where the same has been used, or to be thoroughly disinfected by carbolic acid, prepared as hereinbefore specified, or by the free application thereto of gypsum or quick-lime before the removal of the same from such premises, and that hereafter and until the further order of this Board, no straw used as bedding for horses, shall be transported through the streets or public thoroughfares of the City, unless the same shall have been previously thoroughly disinfected, as hereinbefore provided.

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be, and is hereby instructed to cause the foregoing order to be properly served upon the parties affected thereby, and to secure the proper enforcement thereof."

On Staten Island.

In the livery-stables in the village of Edgewater, Staten Island, a majority of the horses are sick, and nearly all the horses belonging to the large breweries, are disabled.

Yesterday the Shore Railroad ceased running. The village grocers are obliged to borrow horses from each other to keep their business moving.

How the Disease Progresses in Other Places.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—There is no improvement in the horse epidemic. Another tug has been chartered to tow boats on the canal, making three in all. Most of the horses connected with the railroads and coal companies are also affected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The horse disease prevails here yet, and oxen and laboring men are brought into use in drawing wagons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Two of the morning papers relate the result of inquiries at railroad, express, and livery-stables, and the conclusion reached is that forty or fifty horses have symptoms of the equine epidemic, while another morning paper, the reporter of which visited numerous stables, says veterinary surgeons are not attending any horses in the city suffering from the disease, and furthermore they did not believe there is a case in town. There are horses, not an unusual number, suffering with colds, not certainly unusual at this season; but many owners, and those who have horses in care, express fears that their animals will be attacked by the disease and are taking precautions accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The cases of horse disease number 600 in this city, and 150 in Camden. No deaths are reported. The Market-street car line has withdrawn two additional cars. The other lines are running the usual number of cars. A large number of horses in private stables are affected.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 31.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that the horse disease has reached this city, and that several hundred horses are already affected. Every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The fatality arising from the horse epidemic is considerably on the increase in Boston, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty daily. Very few new cases are reported, and many among the earliest attacked appear to be recovering, but the scarcity of horses fit for work continues greatly to incommode business and travel, with small hopes of improvement for some time to come.

The Distemper in Brooklyn.

A very slight change for the better is noticeable among the horses of Brooklyn and vicinity. The past two days of favorable weather has had a good effect. Notwithstanding this, there was quite a considerable increase in the number of deaths reported, which was thirty-eight. Those that have succumbed were hard-worked almost up to the last moment, and had no chance to recover. The accounts from the large stables are encouraging, though should bad weather set in, an event that seemed among the promises of yesterday, railroad men say that it will be imperative on them to stop all the cars, as the horses still at work are so weak as to be barely able to do duty under the most favorable circumstances.

THE FOURTH WARD TRAGEDY.

Inquest in the Mangin Case—The Jury Fail to Learn How He was Killed.

Coroner Hermann, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of Thomas Mangin, the young man killed by the falling of a chimney at a political meeting, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, on last Saturday night. Patrick Farrell, of corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, swore he was told by some boys that men were on his roof pulling the banner down; went up and saw a man named Carroll trying to push the chimney down; had a scuffle with him, during which the chimney fell; the banner and chimney came down together; it was very windy at the time, and there was not any boarding round the base of the chimney-stack; the house is twenty or twenty-five years old.

William Dugan, of No. 332 Water-street, heard that the O'Brien banner had been cut, and went on the roof of the adjoining house, which is twelve feet higher than Farrell's, for the purpose of cutting Farrell's banner down. Carroll went on Farrell's roof with a knife, and was cutting the wire rope, when Farrell came up through the scuttle with a pistol in his hand, saying, "I will shoot you." A struggle followed, and the chimney fell.

William C. Yorke gave similar testimony. In witness' opinion, Farrell threw the chimney down.

William Kelland, a banner-maker, swore he had examined the chimney before it fell. It was in a rotten condition, and unsafe to fasten a banner to it.

The jury found "that Thomas Mangin came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a chimney on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, but by whom said chimney was thrown down we are unable to say."

The Indian Visitors—They Leave To-Night.

The Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arrapahoes, and other Indians, sent as a delegation to Washington, who have been for the past few days in this City, leave their head-quarters at the Grand Central Hotel, this evening, for Chicago, on their way to the plains, which they will reach in about twelve days. From Chicago, the party go by rail to Lawrence, Kansas; thence to Atoka, the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. There is then an eight days' march before they reach their wigwams. Capt. Henry E. Alvord, the Special Indian Commissioner, accompanies them. Yesterday morning, Capt. Alvord took about thirty of the braves to Central Park, where the roads, the bridges, and especially the wild animals, interested them very much. The scenery, however, except once, when they caught a glimpse of the Palisades and the Hudson, they viewed with positive disdain. In the afternoon, Sleeping Wolf, a Kiowa Chief, went shopping with one of his two squaws, on Broadway. Mrs. Sleeping Wolf was attired in a gray calico dress, partly hidden by a blanket closely wrapped around her, and a brilliant but cheap red shawl thrown loosely over her shoulders. Her head was bare. The display of goods in a jeweler's window attracting her attention, she entered the store, followed by her husband. They attempted to purchase a $500 watch and chain, under the impression that it would cost about fifteen cents; but when the interpreter, who accompanied them, explained that all the ponies Sleeping Wolf possessed would be required to pay for it, he muttered, "no good, no good," and abruptly left for the hotel. At the Grand Central a well-dressed thief was found who had just stolen an arrow from the quiver of Milky Way, a Comanche Chief. Prompt restitution alone prevented a scene. Last evening the Indians went to the Grand Opera-house. This morning they will probably take a trip down the Bay, and as far as Sandy Hook.

Expenses of the City and County for the Year 1873.

The Controller has just addressed the following letter to the heads of the various Departments:

CITY OF NEW-YORK. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 29, 1872.

To the ——.

With the view of providing for the expenses of the City and County Governments for the year 1873, you are respectfully requested to furnish to this Department, on or before the 15th day of November next, a detailed estimate of the sums required for the maintenance of your Department or office for the ensuing year, commencing with Jan. 1, 1873.

In these estimates will you please insert, in detail, the names and residence of all officers, clerks and others, in the employ of your Department, with the salaries and duties of each, and a reference to the law or ordinance defining the duties or fixing the salaries.

Expenditures other than for salaries should be given as much in detail as is practicable.

The experience of the past year clearly indicates that, with proper efforts on the part of the various Departments, the expenditures of the City and County Governments can be greatly reduced without impairing either the efficiency of the service, or the public comfort or convenience.

You are therefore requested to limit these estimates to the least amount consistent with the proper administration of your Department.

Yours, very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Commissioners of Docks.

At a meeting of the Dock Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, John T. Agnew, the President, in the chair, a petition of the New-York Floating Dry-dock Company, of Pier No. 43 East River, to have their lease canceled, the pier rebuilt, and a portion of it re-leased to the Company, was denied. District Superintendent Turner reported that the piers and bulkheads adjoining Hoboken Ferry, at the foot of Barclay-street, were obstructed by fish-stands and an express office. The report was laid over for further action. It appeared from the weekly reports of the Superintendents that the piers in District No. 1, North River, were obstructed with building and other material to such an extent that business could with difficulty be carried on. When the parties owning the material were requested to remove it, they said they were unable to get teams to take it away. Some had sent into the country for oxen, others had offered $20 a day for the use of a team of horses, but were unable to procure one. The Auditing Committe reported sixty-one bills for payment, amounting to $59,264 13, which were passed. They included one of $25,450 for granite used in the construction of Pier No. 1 North River. The petition of Shepard Knapp for permission to construct a pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, North River, was referred to the Executive Committee. The Commissioners then adjourned.

The Heinrich Case—Another Adjournment.

The examination in the case of George A. Heinrich, the wealthy German living in Fifth-street, who was arrested for refusing to answer the questions of Deputy Marshal Charles J. Stahl, in relation to the registry, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Davenport. The prisoner's counsel cross-examined Stahl at length, but no further facts of general interest were elicited. Stahl told the Commissioner that he had been threatened after leaving the Court-room after the last hearing of the case, and Mr. Davenport promised him protection, under the protest of Mr. Hirsch, prisoner's counsel. The case was then adjourned until next Friday, the prisoner desiring to have the case decided before election.

The Ring Civil Suits.

In the civil suits brought against Tweed, Connolly and others, with the Board of Supervisors as plaintiff, recently argued before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Barrett has now rendered a decision in which he adheres to the intimation given by Judge Potter in his opinion at Albany, that "there may perhaps be two rights of action which are not inconsistent." He therefore overrules the demurrer, thus leaving the suits by the Supervisors and those by the people to remain pending until a decision by the highest Court.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Close of the Case and the Jury Deliberating.

A Brilliant Summing Up on Behalf of the People by Mr. Tremain.

The Jury Locked in their Room Until This Morning.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. It was generally expected that the case would be brought to a close early in the afternoon, and the Court was densely crowded during the proceedings. Mr. Tremain's address for the prosecution, which occupied nearly the entire day, was unanimously regarded as a masterpiece of forensic eloquence, truthful and telling, and revealing in their proper light the astounding frauds which have been the subject of inquiry. Judge Brady's charge was pronounced, by the counsel for the prosecution and defense, as a model of fairness and impartiality, and on its conclusion, at 3:35 P. M., the jury retired to consider their verdict. Mayor Hall, calm, but evincing a consciousness of the realization of the position in which he was placed, remained in Court for about an hour after their retirement, when he left, accompanied by his counsel. For hours crowds hung around the Court, awaiting the return of the jury, and finally, at 9:20, when it was ascertained that an agreement was not reached Judge Brady adjourned the Court to this morning. It was not very well known how the jury stood previous to the adjournment, but it was well understood that the session was a stormy one, and that the majority of the jurors were for conviction of negligence.

The Proceedings.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. Tremain proceeded to sum up for the prosecution. After a complimentary allusion to Mr. Stoughton's address for the defense, and a passing remark on the importance of the trial, he continued to say:

The learned counsel pointed to the appointment of Controller Green as an argument in favor of the defendant. Where was the proof of such a fact being receivable in the Court? If it was admitted it would be competent for them to show facts connected with the Mayor's conduct toward Mr. Green and why he allowed it, but there was no reason why they should swerve from the beaten paths of law under the pretext that it was part of the history of the time. It was quite irregular and unprofessional for his learned friend to take up a newspaper and read what some correspondent had said about the counsel for the Government in reference to a political address delivered by him far away from the City, and assert that he used the evidence of Garvey to promote his own political aspirations. It was said, no doubt, in good temper, and yet he knew there might have been beneath the smiling surface a poisoned dart, intended to serve a political purpose. It was only for him to say it was impertinent and irregular, and should be dismissed from the minds of the jury. It was just as impertinent for him to read that article as it was for the speaker to say another correspondent had written an article like this: "Mr. E. M. Stoughton, an eminent member of the New-York Bar, and one of Mayor Hall's counsel, having an eye to business as well as politics, attended in person the late Cincinnati Convention, with the hope and expectation that he might there procure the nomination of his personal friend, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, for President of the United States."

Mr. STOUGHTON—Are you reading from a newspaper?

Mr. Tremain said he would tell him when he was through. [Laughter.] "When he heard the Convention announced the nomination of Horace Greeley, he was like the young man spoken of in the Scripture, and went away sorrowful. [Laughter.] He returned to the place from which he came with a large bumble-bee in his bonnet, a wiser, if not a better man. We are happy to learn that the illness which seized him has passed away, and to find his name recorded among the list of distinguished Vice Presidents at the Grant meeting held at the Cooper Institute last evening." [Applause.] All that would be just as pertinent and quite as true, and as to the paper, he would find part of it in the history of the time.

Mr. STOUGHTON—The TIMES' history you mean?

Mr. Tremain, addressing Mr. Stoughton, said he always paid his debts, and, directing his remarks to the main issue, told the jury that never again would they be called upon to discharge a duty so onerous as that upon which they were now engaged. This trial and all the incidents of its surroundings, taken in connection with the astounding frauds out of which this indictment against the defendant grew, had impressed the public, the Court and the jury, with the greatness and importance of the issue which their verdict would determine. Here was the Chief Magistrate of the greatest City of the Western continent upon trial.

For these terrible frauds no punishment, civil or criminal, had yet been meted out. He begged them to dismiss wholly from their minds any political prejudice. This City had one political complexion, another city another. If such considerations were to weigh with them, then farewell to the true administration of justice. He came in a higher name, the name of justice to the people of the State, to demand of them careful consideration of this case. He did not understand the counsel to have charged on him that he was influenced by political animosity. His present duty was not a pleasant one. The accused was a man of rare ability, of great genius and high eminence in his profession, and one with whom, though they had been opposed in politics, his personal relations were most pleasant. It was not pleasant to him to proceed against such a man, but he had long ago accepted the charge from the Attorney-General of pursuing frauds, and that duty he must fill. This indictment was against the three men, Hall, Tweed and Connolly. The people had the right to indict them together or separately. He rejoiced for Mr. Hall's sake that his trial had been separate and that his case was not complicated with that of the others. This indictment was the largest ever drawn in this State. It contained four counts on each of fifty-five different acts, making 220 in all. The three first counts were under the statute that had been repeatedly read to them containing a vast amount of surplusage, but substantially for a "willful neglect" of a duty imposed on him as a public officer by statute. The offense was a misdemeanor, and the punishment not to exceed one year's imprisonment or a fine of $250, or both. It might be in the discretion of the Court one hour's imprisonment or $1 fine. There were here fifty-five different offenses, all, however, blended together so that but one verdict and one punishment could be given, and this repelled any idea of vindictiveness on the part of the prosecution. He should confine himself for the present to the first three counts on each offense. The English law fixed no limit to the amount of fine in such cases. In this country the fine was limited to $250. In an old Grecian state there was no special punishment for patricide. Here, until these stupendous frauds burst on the public, no punishment was provided to meet such a case. Without reference to any knowledge of or complicity in the frauds of the defendant, the fact that these accounts were bogus was an essential element, and that this was a reason for admitting them aside from any pledge. They would remember that it had been said that there was no proof that the Board of Audit did not meet. The proof of the character of these claims put the defendant in the dilemma that the only theory consistent with the personal integrity of the defendant was that he did not examine and audit them. He should show, in another portion of the argument, that if by any neglect of the public officer the public suffered loss, it was a misdemeanor. Suppose the case of an agent of one of the jurymen, authorized to pay bills for the building of a house on certificates of the architect, and on his returns found that the agent had paid without such certificate. If the bills were all correct the neglect would be merely technical and to be condoned, but not if by that failure bills wholly wrong had been paid. It was said that the prosecution had abandoned the charge of personal corruption against the Mayor. He did not understand what they meant by that. Why, a share in the plunder nowhere appeared in this indictment. Crimes were of different grades. The theft of twenty-five dollars was grand larceny. A share in the plunder might have subjected the accused to a very different indictment. But was there no other consideration that might lead to a willful closing of the eyes to plunder? Were there no political considerations which might lead a great political leader to do this? Might there not be a political Ring—a Senate to be induced by wholesale bribery to aid that Ring—a Board of Supervisors to be swept away for that Ring? The accused, a member of that Ring, and the other members of that Ring, having the power to satisfy this honorable ambition—was not that a consideration which might influence the guardian of the Treasury and put him to sleep? Fifty thousand dollars of the money thus passed by this Board was sent to Albany to influence legislation. It was on the Mayor the charter conferred imperial powers; it was the Mayor who was made the President of the Board of Audit. The law was against a "willful neglect" of duty imposed. The Board of Audit not imposed the duty of auditing all previous claims against the County, which, when found by them to be due, were to be paid. How could that duty be willfully neglected? He cited, in illustration, the case already cited of the Justice of the Peace who refused to administer an oath, when the Court ruled that his belief that he was not bound to administer it was no excuse. He was bound to know the law, and intentional refusal was a willful neglect, and there was no necessity that it should have been corrupt to complete the crime. So in this case, if the accused deliberately undertook not to himself audit these claims, notwithstanding he may have believed that he could pass them as well in some other way, and even if there were no corrupt knowledge or bargain it was a willful neglect and subjected him to punishment. To sanction the loose and latitudinarian defenses interposed would be to strike down all the defenses of the City, to leave to all inferior officers in every city the power to neglect every duty. The facts not contradicted, not resting on any tainted evidence, here showed as clear and certain a neglect of duty imposed as it was possible to demonstrate. All who undertake a public trust must learn that they cannot find in their own negligence and supineness a defense. This was the language of the law both in England and this country. Public office did not belong, as it sometimes seemed to be thought in this office-holding country, to the officers elected to them, but was a public trust and involved a public duty, and there was to every office a supervisory power with the power of removal and punishment of those who neglected their duty and abandoned their trust. By this Board of Audit clause the defendant was created a member of the Board of Audit—the only Board which had the power to audit claims against the county. The meaning of the word "audit" was well settled. Boards of Supervisors had had the power to audit from time immemorial. Mr. Tremain cited the statutes prescribing the duties of Boards of Supervisors, and their clerks, as to auditing, which made the audits open to the public, and prescribed various forms, among which was an affidavit to the correctness of the claim. He admitted that this new Board was not required by law to have this affidavit before them, though they kept up the old form; but they had the power to require this as part of the evidence. They were required to keep no records, but the records of their action were as much in the custody of the Mayor as of Mr. Tweed and Mr. Connolly. Everything was committed to their integrity. An audit is in the nature of a judgment. It cannot be compelled to audit any claim at a particular amount. The State may prepare the machinery, and set it in motion. There its power over the Board ceased. When the Board had acted, then the audited claim was paid. An audit was the investigation and examination of a claim by a Board having authority over it and power to take testimony on it. This audit must be by the whole Board and every member of it. The people were entitled to the benefit of their co-consideration and mutual discussion, to have before that Board any or all of the ten heads of Departments placed by the charter under the control of Mayor Hall. It was plain that the time for the auditing of a claim was before it was paid. When it had received all the necessary indorsements and the claim was paid, the time for audit had clearly passed. But it was claimed that they had not shown that the Board did not meet. Well, they were only bound to show by slight *prima facie* evidence that there had been no meeting, since the evidence of meeting was in the defendant's possession. But they had shown more. They had shown a failure to audit by all the evidence that could possibly be produced. In criminal cases the adverse party could not place a party to the record on the stand. Tweed and Connolly, the other members of the Board, were parties to this record and could not be called. If called they could not be compelled to testify, as the testimony would tend to convict themselves. That source of testimony was therefore cut off. But Keyser, Garvey and Davidson swear they did not appear before any board to have an examination of their accounts. When the Mayor cross-examined, the routine through which the claims passed, was detailed by the witnesses, and from that it appeared that there was no examination by the Board when together. No honest juryman would doubt that the first and only meeting of the Board was the one at which they resolved they would not audit but would accept the certification of Mr. Wm. M. Tweed in lieu thereof. The resolution which he read showed that they did not intend to audit, and that they contemplated the collection not of evidence to be submitted to them for an examination, but for a verification to supersede that. And he called attention that in the ten vouchers they had not the signature of the President of the Board of Supervisors or of its clerk, but of William M. Tweed, Chairman of the Committee, and E. A. W. Woodward, Clerk of the Committee, sometimes Wm. M. Tweed with no description, and in one case not even that. Mr. Hall was too good a lawyer not to know that the approval of a committee was not the act of the Board, even if the act of the Board was final. He called attention to the fact in this connection Mayor Hall's resolution required the collection of bills "from the appropriate committees." This defense that there had been an audit in the Board of Supervisors, and so no further audit was needed, was the merest sham in the world. Why, here was one not signed at all.

A juror asked for how much that bill was.

Mr. Tremain replied it was one of Keyser's for over $56,000. Twenty-five dollars was enough to send a man to State Prison. But Keyser swears none of his bill were audited by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Tremain analysed Garvey's accounts, showing that but $226,000 was the basis of payments amounting to about $1,550,000, and that $500,000 of these warrants was for plastering the Court-house. In concluding, Mr. Tremain said that if on the evidence they came to the conclusion that the defendant failed to discharge the duty with which he was intrusted, every consideration of public duty, every regard for their oath, should require a verdict of guilty. They should remember that they were making a record which would haunt them and their children. They should dismiss all sickly sympathy for the defendant or prejudice against him. Their verdict would determine whether a New-York jury was willing to do its duty uninfluenced by fear or prejudice. They should discard both, and their verdict, whether they convict or acquit the prisoner, would satisfy the entire community. The learned counsel then sat down amid applause.

JUDGE BRADY'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This is a very interesting case, for it is a proceeding against a person holding a high and honorable position, and in which he is called to account for an alleged offense against the law of the State of New-York. This case is to be, in all respects, however, considered and disposed of as any other case which would be presented to this Court for your consideration. There is but one platform in the administration of justice, which is this—that the high and the low, accused of crime, are to be dealt with in precisely the same manner and punished in the same way, that is, according to the law and evidence. And in the organization of the Courts of this State, the province of the Jury and the province of the Judge are distinct and separate. It is the province of the jury, and it is their province exclusively, to pass upon the questions presented; it is the duty of the Judge, and it is his province exclusively to utter the rules of law by which the deliberations of the jury shall be governed, and by which their verdict shall be controlled. And in this case, as in every case in which the jury are called upon to exercise their power, you should approach the consideration of the main features of it without any prejudice for or against the defendant. You should consider the case without fear, and without favor—without any favor except that which the law declares shall result to his benefit when there is a doubt of his guilt. You are utterly to discard from your mind the thing called public clamor, public prejudice, public sentiment, and the spirit of public indignation, whether it emanates from the individual expression of opinion, or the opinion of the people in the aggregate, or is uttered through the public Press. This case is to be disposed of upon the law and the evidence, and you are not to take the statements of counsel unless these statements are warranted and the conclusions they draw are warranted by a proper view and a just consideration of the evidence to which you have just listened. Now, gentlemen of the jury, I do not intend, in presenting the views that I entertain with regard to this case, to comment upon the evidence. You have listened to it patiently, as it was your duty to do; you have heard the comments upon it by able counsel, and you have a right to receive and believe such instructions on the comments as you think they properly contain. And in the application of them you must be governed by that sense of propriety which should at all times prevail among gentlemen, called together as you are to consider the rights and wrongs presented to you for consideration. The defendant in this case is charged with neglecting to audit. That is the first charge, and, secondly, for a perversion of duty, by corruptly auditing claims which he knew to be false. And the duty which he was called upon to perform, and which he is charged with neglecting to do, was created by the statute of 1870, which imposed upon him and the Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, the duty to audit claims and provide for all the claims then existing against the City of New-York, and provided that the amounts found due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds. And the statute under which the defendant is indicted, which has frequently been stated in your presence, declares that if any officer shall willfully neglect any duty imposed upon him by law, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. I think it is proper we should entertain two things at the start, and one of them is what is meant by audit, and the other what is meant by willful neglect. To audit, to hear, is to examine, to adjust, to settle, and to pass upon, involving the exercise of mind, deliberation, and personal attention upon the thing to be considered in audit. And I am not without what I regard as authority on that definition. In the case of Morris *vs.* The People, Senator Hand says the duty of the Auditor is to audit, which means to hear, to examine, to adjust, to pass upon, to settle; and it matters not whether the duty is difficult or easy, it requires the exercise of judgment. To willfully neglect is to refuse intentionally or to omit intentionally or designedly. The offense, therefore, consists in a willful refusal or omission to perform the duty required by law; and, whether it is willful or not, depends upon whether it was intentionally or designedly neglected or omitted. It must be borne in mind that there is a difference in this case between omitting to do an act and doing it improperly. Willful neglect does not necessarily involve the element of corruption, and requires no proof thereof. It is enough to show neglect to prove it to have been willful in the sense which I have explained. Do these elements exist in this case? Was there any audit of the claims of Keyser, Davidson and Garvey before they were paid, and of all of them? The people claim from facts and circumstances to have shown sufficient evidence on that subject—the falsity of the claims, the resolution offered by the Mayor, and his message indicating or stating that his duty in reference to audit was ministerial. The resolution is as follows:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4, chapter 372, of the laws of 1870. On motion of the Mayor, it is

Resolved, That the County Auditor collect from the appropriate Committees of the Board of Supervisors, all bills and liabilities against the County, incurred prior to April, 1870, and the amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be the authorization of the same by the said Board, or its appropriate Committees, on certificate of Clerk or President, and that, thereupon, the said County Auditor annex the voucher and the appropriate blanks for our signatures and action, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Present President of the Board of Supervisors.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.

If the design of that movement was to gather the bills for the purpose of action by the Board, then it would be necessary to show that they did not meet again to examine and pass upon them. This arises from the legal presumption that the auditors did their duty, and the burden is consequently upon the prosecution to show that they did not. The people must forge the chain of evidence, link by link, until it is complete. The presumptions are of innocence, and remain until the accused is found guilty. If he met again, and accepted the evidence thus gathered, however erroneous, he cannot be convicted under the statute against willful neglect. What, therefore, was the design? Was it a determination in anticipation and without designing further examination, intending to accept the certificates contemplated, and without anything more than a mere ministerial act, such as signing the papers? If yea, then there was no audit, such as is required by law, no hearing, no examination. If the resolution meant anything otherwise—that is, that the collection should be made for the advancement of the Board, then have the people shown satisfactorily that they did not meet again—that they did not, in fact, audit in the manner contemplated by law? This fact is for you to determine on all the evidence to which you have listened. If you are satisfied that there was no audit, was the omission intentional? This proof is necessary, because the intention forms an essential element in this prosecution. The law declares that the neglect must be intentional; not merely carelessness or inadvertence, or misapprehension; and that is to be determined by a just and proper consideration of all the facts and circumstances disclosed by the evidence bearing upon the question. The resolution which contemplated a proceeding to audit—a reference to the Board of Supervisors, and an authorization which was to be obtained from it, should be considered, and such value given to it as they may deserve, if any. In order to make this clear, I allude to the case of The People against Brooks, in the 1st of Denio, in which case a man was indicted for refusing to administer an oath. He was convicted; and the Court said that when he was asked to administer the oath he knew perfectly well what was required of him, and when he said that he would not do it, he knew perfectly well what he was doing. He knew what the request amounted to, and he knew when he refused it what his refusal was. Now, the language of the Court is this:

"In this case the Justice was not only authorized to state the evidence, but it was his duty to take the affidavit. This duty he neglected to perform. The language of the statute is that the neglect of duty must be willful, and this neglect was such neglect. The Justice knew what was asked of him. There was nothing like inadvertence or misapprehension on his part. This Court upon this question has no other duty to perform than to leave it to you. It is for you to decide, and you only. It is only necessary to say in addition to what has been said that in every criminal case the defendant's guilt must be made out by evidence sufficiently conclusive to exclude any reasonable supposition of innocence. He refused to administer the oath, and he intended to refuse. This was a willful violation of duty."

Now gentlemen, if upon consideration of all the evidence in this case you come to the conclusion, although there was an omission to audit, that it was unintentional, not willful, then the defendant is not guilty. On the contrary, if you find him guilty of an omission and of willful neglect, then he is guilty. With regard to the second charge, viz., corruptly perverting or wickedly abusing the powers of his office or trust, and certifying claims which he knew to be false, there are two things to be established. First—Guilty knowledge—that is, knowledge that the bills were false; second—certifying or auditing them with such knowledge, and thus acting corruptly and wickedly. This is also a question of fact for the jury. We must start with the proposition that every officer is presumed to act in obedience to his duty until the contrary appears. This charge is not for a mere ministerial act, but for acting in a judicial manner under the statute—for acting in a manner discretionary to a great extent, and, being so, the rule of construction is that the statute constitutes the body designated the sole judges of the existence of the fact to be considered as passed upon. Upon what evidence does the charge rest? The falsity of the claims, audited and the testimony chiefly of the witness Garvey, consisting of conversations had with the accused, which, it is said, have some bearing upon the question suggested. The witnesses, aside from the record evidence relating to the frauds themselves, are Keyser, Davidson, and Garvey, men identified with the scheme of plunder, and some of them participating in its fruits. The essence of an offense like this is the wrongful intent without which it cannot exist, and it should be established, not only by reliable testimony, but the facts and circumstances, when grouped together, should be sufficiently conclusive to exclude any reasonable supposition of the innocence of the accused.

The evidence of men who have participated in the crime charged, or who were connected with its subject matter, as Keyser, Davidson and Garvey were, should be received on the subject of the defendant's guilty knowledge and corrupt conduct with great caution. The jury should be entirely satisfied that so far as it bears upon that element in the case it is reliable. Conversations, it must also be said, though regarded as a dangerous species of evidence even when sworn to by honest witnesses, and though to be scrutinized and received with caution, are nevertheless to be considered with other facts and circumstances, or by themselves. They are to be not only viewed with reference to their dangerous character, but if accepted are to be taken together, and the whole estimated in determining their importance and value, giving to the defendant what makes in his favor and to the people what assists their proof of the charge made. The proof to establish the charge of corruption should not be vague and indefinite, uncertain, but such in quality, character and strength as leads to no other honest conviction but that the wicked purpose existed and was carried out.

Have you heard evidence to satisfy you of the truth of the charge? It is for you to decide, your province, and yours only, and I leave it with you, to be disposed of carefully, solemnly, justly, but fearlessly—bearing in mind that the accused is liable only for his own bad deeds, and not for those of others, unless connected with them by satisfactory proof. If on this subject you entertain a rational doubt, the accused is entitled to its benefit. Certainty is a grand element of criminal law, although it may be established by circumstantial as by direct proof. If, upon a careful review, you feel this certainty and declare that the defendant knew the claims or any of them to be false and nevertheless certified them, he is guilty.

At 9:20 P. M. Judge Brady re-entered the Court, and, having ascertained that the jury had not agreed, adjourned to this morning.

The Supervisors—Coroners Bills and Drill-Rooms.

The Board of Supervisors assembled in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen at 2 o'clock yesterday, according to adjournment. In the absence of the President, His Honor, the Mayor, John Cochrane, Esq., was chosen Chairman. Recorder Hackett occupied a seat beside the Chairman.

The Committee to whom the bill of the Astor House for board and lodging to the jurors in the Stokes' case, amounting to $1,103, was referred, reported in favor of its payment, and a resolution directing the Controller to pay was adopted.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bills of the Coroners covering from July 1 to September 30, as follows, and a resolution directing the Controller to pay was adopted:

William Schirmer	$5,120
Patrick H. Keenan	4,440
Nelson W. Young	4,680
Gerson N. Hermann	7,400

A like report as to the salaries of the Coroners' deputies, and the resolution to pay was adopted:

Dr. Joseph Cushman	$1,193
Dr. John Beach	1,097
Dr. E. T. T. Marsh	1,037
Dr. Wooster Beach	1,032

The following resolution, recommended for adoption by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms at the last meeting of the Board, and then laid over, was again taken up and laid over:

That the rooms in the building on the south-east corner of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be assigned to the First Regiment, Cavalry, as an armory, and the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms cause to be fitted up the said rooms, in a suitable and economical manner, for the use of the said regiment.

The Board then adjourned to next Monday week, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen.

THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

Additional Particulars Regarding Her Loss at Sea.

The Latest Intelligence Received in this City—Scenes Yesterday at the Company's Office—A Description of the Steamer.

Few additional particulars in regard to the loss of the steam-ship Missouri could be gleaned in this City yesterday. It was a busy day at the Atlantic Steam-ship Company's office in Bowling-green. In addition to the ordinary rush of business on "steamer day," as yesterday was, the office was crowded all the morning with sorrowing friends of the ill-fated passengers and crew. To the anxious inquiries addressed to them for information, the officials could only offer the copy of the brief dispatch, published in the morning papers, giving the fact of the loss of the vessel and the names of the survivors. So far as could be ascertained, the only private dispatch received here in regard to the disaster has been sent by Mr. A. E. Otterbridge, Jr., one of the survivors, as follows:

KEY WEST, Oct. 30.

A. E. Otterbridge, Sr., Staten Island:

Am well. Missouri burnt in a gale on the 22d inst. Landed at Abaco. A. E. OTTERBRIDGE, JR.

Beyond what the dispatch contained, Mr. Otterbridge knew nothing more in regard to the disaster than what he had seen in the papers. No dispatches had been sent to the Marine Insurance Agency, nor had any of the shippers of the cargo on board the Missouri received dispatches from their agents. The earliest additional news, other than telegraphic, will doubtless be received today on the steamer Anna. The Morro Castle has been telegraphed to return from Havana by way of Nassau, and bring the survivors who are now staying there. She will probably arrive next Friday.

It will be remembered that, as far as the dispatches tell, very soon after the discovery of the fire on board the ship the flames spread from the pantry over the whole of the vessel with apparently extraordinary rapidity. The cargo consisted of bacon, lard, hams, and potatoes, with a few cases of miscellaneous goods. There was no powder or kerosene, matches, cartridges, or any explosive substance, among the freight, and the only explanation of the sudden and extreme violence of the flames is that soon after the fire broke out it reached the inflammable portion of the cargo, and the heavy gale blowing at the time carried it over the ship with such fury that hose and pump were useless against it. The cargo is described on the insurance books as "general merchandise," and is charged at no higher rates than, for instance, iron safes, notwithstanding its proved inflammable nature. The origin of the fire can only be conjectured. The supposition that it arose from some defect in the fittings or coverings of the boilers seems scarcely probable, in view of the fact that the boilers were thoroughly examined in every part just before the Missouri sailed, and they had been newly covered with felting nearly three inches thick. This is much heavier than the material commonly used for the purpose.

In regard to the boats, United States Inspector Boole states that originally she had four large boats and a small dingy. This he refused to pass as insufficient, and at his suggestion a large and well-fitted boat, capable of carrying thirty persons, was added. It was this single boat which escaped with the twelve survivors of the disaster. Mr. Boole says the boats on the vessel were amply sufficient to have carried every soul aboard in safety in any weather short of a hurricane. The crew of the vessel is as follows:

M. R. Greene, Master; John Brown, Mate; Lewis Farrell, Second Mate; W. D. Hempstead, Purser; Oscar Mattison, carpenter.

Thomas Mason, seaman; Henry Fraser, seaman; Samuel Cone, seaman; Abraham Stewart, seaman; William Johnson, seaman; William Jones, seaman; William Dailey, seaman; John Drew, seaman; S. Nelse, seaman; Michael Cromwell, seaman; Morris Fahey, boy.

John Hyslop, engineer; John Freaney, first assistant engineer; James P. Fulton, second assistant engineer; David A. North, third assistant engineer; Charles Sinclair, Patrick Duffin, Morris Anthony, oilers; John McClelland, Patrick Handley, John McCudden, William Adams, Richard Smith, Charles Conway, firemen; James Clark, William Breem, Thomas Eagan, Charles Conway, coal passers.

Thomas O'Brien, mess-boy; Thomas Luke, steward; C. R. Wilson, second steward; Priscilla Williams, stewardess; Charles Melcher, saloon cook; Patrick Cahill, second saloon cook; D. H. Bartlett, third saloon cook; George Wilson, pastry cook; William Hamill, butcher; Michael Gearon, porter; Louis Bohme, pantryman; Richard Murphy, second pantryman; William Sterz, barber; Joseph Hughes, officers' messman; Henry Lawrence, waiter; Michael Shay, waiter; John Doyle, waiter; Patrick S. Simpson, or Cunningham, waiter, Frederick Smith, waiter; Patrick McGovern, waiter; James Dooley, store-keeper; Thos. Dimmont, waiter.

Accounts of the Disaster Obtained from Survivors.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 31.—The following particulars of the burning of the steam-ship Missouri have been obtained from the survivors who arrived here:

When the boat which was saved left the burning ship, one boat was seen with its keel upward, which had two men on it. The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamped boat containing nine men, including the engineers, firemen, and ship's barber. A bucket was given to those in the swamped boat to bail with, there being two in the rescued boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped boat, they were unable to properly manage it, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from 9½ A. M. until 3 P. M., when she was lost sight of. For forty minutes after the rescued left the Missouri, they saw the passengers and crew who remained on board, crowded on the after part of the vessel.

It is said the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of fire was immediately given. Wet carpets were immediately put on the fire by the pantrymen and others, and the stewards reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on receiving the stewards' report that the fire had been extinguished, the breakfast was resumed and the fears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed fire from the stoke-hole. All was then confusion. Within twenty minutes three boats were launched. In the rescued boat, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar-cane, there was neither food nor water, and only two small oars and a large one; neither were there any sails or anything to make them of. It was from 9 o'clock in the morning of the 22d until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d before assistance was obtained. At that time, the schooner Spy was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The Spy took the survivors to Hopetown, on Elbow Key, where they arrived about 7 P. M. on the 23d. On the 24th a schooner was sent toward the burning ship, with charts, and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats, and skirt the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, and reported having seen nothing of the boats or passengers. The sea was then breaking heavily in the reefs.

The party left Hopetown at 10 o'clock on the 25th, and arrived at Nassau at 2½ P. M. on the 28th. It is said that the donkey-pumps of the steamer were never started, one of the passengers asserting that he had hold of the hose some time and that no water was forced through it on the flames from the donkey. Two deck-pumps were worked a few minutes only.

Within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given, the twelve survivors were in the boat, and the flames were coming from the stoke-hole in a volume. The ship's course was never altered, and consequently the flames were carried athwartships, burning up one life-boat on the lee side and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped. It is said that seven females and seven children were aboard the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats. The scene presented was heart-rending. Not over twenty minutes elapsed after the fire was discovered, before the three boats were launched. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread, and a speed of four knots was maintained.

When last seen Capt. Green was working with Purser Hempstead and some of the crew trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded with smoke and flame. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched, but the twelfth, Capt. Culmer, says that it was launched full of people, but that it was immediately swamped.

The only expense incurred in this port by the little English steamer Anna, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, which brought to this port the survivors of the ill-fated steam-ship Missouri, from Nassau, was forced upon her by the United States Customs officers, who even charged her with tonnage dues for twelve months in advance. Every one else with whom the Anna had business worked willingly and gratuitously.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 P. M.

600 W. U. Tel........ 77¾	2000 North-western... 78⅛
600 do........ 77⅝	200 do. 78¼
100 do......c. 77⅝	2000 do. 78⅞
400 do. 77¾	1500 do. 79⅛
800 do. 77⅞	2000 do. 79⅝
800 do......c. 77¾	100 do. 79¾
1100 do. 78	100 do. 80
100 do......c. 78	100 do. 80¼
400 do. 78⅛	100 do. 80⅜
100 do......c. 78⅛	300 do. 80⅜
700 do. 78⅛	100 do......c. 80¾
900 do. 78⅛	200 do. 80⅜
100 Atlantic Mail..... 15	200 do. 80⅝
100 do. 15¼	100 do. 80¾
100 do. 16	200 do. 81⅛
400 do. 16⅛	200 do......c. 81⅜
100 do......b30. 17	100 do. 81¾
600 N. Y. C. & Hud... 95	500 do. 82⅛
100 do......b3. 95	300 do. 82½
500 do......s3. 95	300 do. 81⅞
200 do. 95⅛	100 do. 82¼
200 do......c. 95⅛	300 do. 82⅜
700 do......b3. 95⅛	100 do. 82⅝
400 do. 95⅛	100 do......c. 82⅜
300 Lake Shore..... 92⅛	1000 do. 82¾
800 do. 92⅛	1000 do. 82⅜
500 do. 92⅛	100 do. 82½
200 do. 92⅛	500 do. 82¼
500 do. 92⅛	100 do......c. 82¼
700 do......s3. 92⅛	100 do. 82⅜
600 do. 92⅛	100 do. 82¼
2000 do......s3. 92⅛	100 do. 82
300 do......b3. 92⅛	800 do. 81¾
500 Pacific Mail....s3. 92	500 do......c. 81⅞
300 do. 92⅛	300 do. 81¾
500 do. 92⅛	600 do. 81⅛
400 do. 93	400 do......c. 81¾
300 do......c. 93⅛	300 do. 81⅜
100 do. 93⅛	100 do. 81⅝
400 do. 93⅛	100 do. 81⅞
100 do. 93⅛	200 do. 81¾
100 do......c. 93⅛	100 North-west. Pf... 88⅛
100 do......s3. 93⅛	900 Erie Railroad... 53¾
1000 do. 93⅛	500 do. 53⅝
100 do......c. 93⅛	100 do......c. 53⅞
700 do......s3. 93	100 do. 53⅜
1200 do. 93	100 do. 53⅝
100 do......c. 93	100 do. 53¾
900 Quicksilver... 47⅛	200 do. 53⅝
100 St. Paul......b3. 56⅛	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 7½
100 Union Pacific..... 38⅛	100 do......c. 7⅝
100 do. 38⅛	200 Ohio & Miss... 46⅞
300 do. 38⅛	600 do. 47
200 do. 38⅛	400 do. 47⅛
100 Rock Island..... 109⅛	100 do. 47¼
500 do. 109⅛	100 do......c. 47⅛
1000 do. 109⅛	300 do......c. 47¾
700 do. 109⅛	300 do. 47¾
500 do. 109⅛	500 C., C. & I. C... 35⅛
200 do......c. 109⅛	500 do. 35⅝
100 do. 109⅛	100 do. 35¾
1200 do. 109⅛	100 do. 35⅝
300 do......b3. 109⅛	100 do. 35⅝
600 do. 109⅛	300 do. 35⅝
900 do. 109⅛	100 do......c. 35⅝
100 do......c. 109⅛	
1300 Western Union... 77⅝	300 Union Pacific..... 38⅛
100 do......b3. 77¾	700 do. 38⅛
900 do. 77¾	100 do. 38⅛
1300 do. 77⅞	1200 do. 38⅛
300 do......b3. 78	200 Tol. & Wab..... 70⅞
900 do. 78	200 do. 71
500 do. 78⅛	300 C., C. & I. C..... 35⅛
100 do......b3. 78⅛	100 do. 35⅛
1200 do. 78⅛	100 do. 35⅛
300 do. 78⅛	100 do......b3. 35⅛
400 do. 78⅛	200 do. 35⅛
1700 do. 78⅛	1100 do. 35⅛
300 Atlantic Mail... 17⅛	1100 do. 36
100 do. 17⅛	100 do. 35⅞
200 Pacific Mail... 94⅛	200 North-western... 82⅛
100 do. 94⅛	300 do. 82⅛
300 do. 93⅛	300 do. 82⅛
1000 do. 94⅛	2100 do. 82⅛
100 do. 94⅛	100 do......s3. 82⅛
2700 do. 94⅛	100 do. 82⅛
100 do. 93⅞	600 do. 82⅛
100 do......b3. 94	100 do. 82⅛
1500 do. 94	900 do. 82⅛
100 do......s3. 94	100 do. 82⅛
100 do. 94⅛	1500 do. 82⅛
500 do. 94⅛	600 do. 82⅛
100 do. 94⅛	2500 do. 82⅛
100 do. 94⅛	800 do......b3. 83
300 do. 94⅛	100 do. 83⅛
500 do. 94⅛	600 do. 83⅛
2800 do. 94⅛	700 do. 83⅛
100 do......b3. 94⅛	300 do. 83⅛
300 do......b3. 95	100 North-western Pf. 87⅛
1800 do. 95	100 do. 87⅛
300 do. 95	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 60
300 do. 95	400 Rock Island..... 108⅞
1800 do. 95⅛	700 do. 108⅞
200 do......b3. 95⅛	100 do. 108⅞
600 do......s3. 95	400 do. 108⅞
1700 do. 95⅛	1500 do. 108⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 95⅛	1000 do. 108⅞
500 do. 94⅞	100 do......b3. 108
2000 do. 94⅞	200 do. 107⅞
400 do......s3. 94⅞	700 do. 107⅞
100 do. 94⅞	2.0 do. 107⅞
800 do......b3. 94⅞	500 do. 107⅞
100 do. 94⅞	500 do. 107⅞
200 do......b3. 94⅞	200 do. 108
100 do. 94⅞	100 do. 108
100 do......s3. 94⅞	800 do......b3. 108⅛
100 do......b3. 95	400 do. 108
100 do. 95	200 do. 108⅛
200 do......b3. 95⅛	1000 do. 108⅛
100 St. Paul... 56⅛	300 do. 108⅛
600 do. 56	100 do......b3. 108⅛
100 St. Paul Pf... 75⅛	100 do......s3. 108⅛
100 do......b3. 75⅛	100 do. 108⅛
500 Erie Railway... 53	800 do. 108⅛
200 do. 52⅞	800 do. 108⅛
300 do. 53	300 do. 108⅛
600 do. 53⅛	100 do. 108⅛
300 Lake Shore... 92⅛	100 do. 108⅛
100 do. 92⅛	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 7⅜
300 do......b3. 92⅛	100 do......s3. 7⅝
3800 do. 92	100 do. 7⅞
100 do......b3. 92	400 Ohio & Miss... 47
100 do......s3. 92	100 do. 46⅞
100 do......b3. 92⅛	700 do. 46¾
100 do. 92⅛	600 do. 46⅝
100 do. 92⅛	200 do......s3. 46½
200 do. 92⅛	700 do. 46¾
500 do. 92⅛	100 do. 46⅞
100 do......b3. 92¼	300 do......b3. 46⅞
200 do. 92⅛	200 do. 46⅞
300 do. 92⅛	100 do......b3. 47
500 do. 92⅛	100 do. 47
800 do. 92⅛	100 do......s3. 47
100 do......b3. 92⅛	600 do. 47⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 97⅛	100 do......b3. 47⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116¼

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 26	32 L. S. & M. So...... 92¼
5,000 N.Y.St.7s. B.L., Reg........106⅛	900 do..bet. call. 92⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M........ 97	200 do. 92⅝
4,000 Long Dock bds. 95¼	100 do......c. 92⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F.106	200 do......s3. 92½
1,000 Harlem 1st....102¼	200 do. 92⅜
5,000 Pac. 7s, G. by St. Mo..... 97	200 do. 92¼
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 88¾	100 do. 92¼
2,000 do. 88	200 do......c. 92⅛
15,000 U. P. 7s L. G.... 77½	200 do. 92⅛
5,000 Alt. & T.H. inc. 80¼	100 do. 92⅛
5,000 do. 80¼	600 do. 92⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 94⅛	600 do......s3. 92⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W.1st 99	600 do. 92⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. C.C.. 89¼	1300 do. 92⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st... 95¼	100 do......c. 92⅝
1,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.101¾	400 do. 92⅝
1,000 do. 101⅞	200 Union Pac......b. c. 38⅛
15,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 4⅛	300 do......c. 38⅛
4,000 do. 41¾	100 do. 38⅛
2,000 C.C. & I. C. 1st. 87¼	100 do. 38⅛
10,000 B.C.R.& M. 1st. 91¼	1600 do. 38⅛
5,000 L. S. Con. Reg..106	700 do. 38⅛
30 Ger. Am. Bank....102	100 do......s3. 38⅛
50 Park Bank.......150	50 Chic. & N. W..... 81⅜
85 Continental Bank. 90	400 do..bet. call. 81¾
100 Atlantic Mail.... 16⅛	300 do. 82
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 93	100 do. 82
100 do......b3. 93⅛	100 do......c. 81⅞
500 do. 93	100 do. 81⅞
200 do. 93⅛	100 do. 81⅞
200 do. 93¼	200 do. 82
400 do. 93⅛	600 do. 81¾
300 do......c. 93⅛	200 do. 81¾
800 do. 93⅛	1200 do. 81¾
100 do. 93⅛	300 do. 81¾
500 do. 93⅛	100 do. 81¾
600 do. 94	200 do. 81¾
100 do......c. 93⅛	1000 do. 80¾
100 do. 93⅛	100 do. 81¾
200 do. 93⅛	100 do. 81¾
300 do. 93⅛	400 do. 81¾
400 do. 93	100 Chic. & N.W Pf.b3 88⅛
400 do. 93⅛	100 do. 88⅛
900 do. 93⅛	100 do......b. c.b3. 88
100 do......s3. 93	200 Erie Railroad.b.c 53¾
1400 do. 93	600 do. 53⅝
100 do. 93⅛	200 do......b3. 53⅝
100 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 78⅛	200 do. 53⅝
100 do. 78	200 do......b3. 53⅝
400 do. 77⅞	200 do. 53⅝
1200 do. 78	300 do. 53⅝
300 do......b3. 78	200 do. 53⅝
200 do......c. 78	100 Tol. W. & W...b.c. 70⅛
300 do......s3. 78	700 Chi. & R. I....109⅛
100 do. 78	300 do..bet. call.109⅝
100 do. 77⅞	300 do......b3.109⅛
600 do. 78	500 do. 109⅛
300 do......s3. 78	300 do. 109⅛
100 do. 77⅞	600 do. 109⅛
1000 do. 77⅞	300 do. 109⅛
100 do. 77⅞	400 do. 109
600 do. 77⅞	800 do......s10.109
300 do. 77⅞	300 do. 109⅛
100 do. 77⅞	100 do. 109⅛
1200 do. 77⅞	700 do......s3.109
200 do. 77⅞	100 do. 109⅛
200 do......b3. 77⅞	300 do. 109⅛
200 do. 77⅞	800 do. 109⅛
600 do......c. 77⅞	300 do. 108¾
600 do. 77⅞	100 do. 108¾
200 Am. M. U. Ex..... 71	100 do......s3.108¾
100 do..bet. call. 71½	100 Mil. & St. P..... 56⅝
100 U. S. Ex....... 78	300 do..bet. call. 56⅝
200 Maryland Coal.... 21¾	100 do. 56⅝
100 do..bet. call. 22	100 do. 56⅝
100 American Coal.... 55	100 do. 56⅝
200 do..bet. call. 56	100 M.& St.P.Pf....b.c. 76⅛
100 Con. Coal..... 45¾	100 do. 75⅞
100 do..bet. call. 45¾	100 Chi., B. & Q......135⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 95¼	150 Illinois Cen......122
100 do. 95⅛	200 do. 122⅛
100 do..bet. call. 95¾	100 do. 122
600 do......c. 95	20 Morris & Essex.... 92
300 do. 95	400 Ohio & M...b. c.s3. 47⅛
300 do......s3. 95	100 do. 47
200 do. 95	700 do......s3. 47
100 do. 95	200 do. 47
300 do. 94⅞	500 do. 46⅝
100 do......b3. 95	100 do. 46¾
200 do. 94⅞	100 do. 46⅞
200 do. 94⅞	1100 do. 46⅞
100 do......s3. 94⅞	200 do......s3. 46¾
1400 do. 94⅞	100 do. 46⅝
100 do. 94⅞	1300 do. 46⅝
600 do. 94⅞	200 do. 46¾
300 do......b3. 94⅞	500 do. 46⅝
300 do......s3. 94⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 35¾
10 Mich. Cen......b. c.116	100 do. 35⅝
300 H. & St. Jos...... 33	100 do. 35⅞
100 do..bet. call. 33	100 do......c. 35⅞
100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 52	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...116¾	9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115⅝	20,000 do. 114⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.115⅜	50,000 do. 114⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........114⅞	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C., bet. call........111¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

1100 Western Union... 77¾	400 North-western..... 81¾
200 do......c. 77⅞	100 do......c. 81⅞
300 do. 77¾	400 do. 81⅞
100 do......c. 77¾	1000 do. 81⅞
700 N. Y. C. & H...... 94⅝	500 do. 81⅞
300 do. 94⅞	200 do. 81⅞
400 do......c. 94¾	800 do. 81⅞
1300 do. 94⅞	300 do. 81⅞
200 Erie Railway...... 53⅛	1300 do. 82
200 do. 53⅛	400 do. 82⅛
200 do......s3. 53⅛	500 do. 82⅛
200 do. 53⅛	1500 do. 82⅛
100 do. 53	400 Ohio & Miss......s3. 46⅝
400 do. 52⅞	100 do. 46⅝
200 do......s3. 53	100 do......b3. 46⅝
200 do......s3. 53⅛	200 do. 46⅝
300 Pacific Mail...... 93⅛	100 Rock Island......s3.108⅞
100 Consol. Coal..... 45¾	500 do. 108⅞
300 Lake Shore...... 92⅛	100 do. 108⅞
100 do......s3. 92⅛	200 do......b3.108⅞
100 do. 92¼	500 do. 108⅞
100 do. 92⅛	700 do. 108⅞
200 Union Pacific...... 38⅛	100 do. 108⅞
300 do. 38⅛	100 do......b3.108⅞
400 do. 38⅛	700 do. 108⅞
300 do......b3. 38⅛	100 do. 109
300 do. 38⅛	200 do. 108⅞
100 St. Paul...... 56⅝	100 Boston, H. & E..... 7⅛
200 do. 55⅞	100 Toledo & Wab...b3. 70⅞
200 C., C. & I. C...... 35⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 73½	100 Erie R.....b. c...s3. 53
5,000 So. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 26	700 do. 53⅛
	100 do......b3. 53⅛
6,000 Union Pac. 1st. 88⅛	100 do. 53⅛
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.101¾	100 Illinois Central....123
2,000 Mich. So. S. F..104⅛	100 do..bet. call.123
2,000 T., P. & W. 2d.. 81¾	100 Chicago & N.W.c. 82⅛
3,000 N. J.C. 1st new.103	100 do. 82⅛
1,000 C., P. & Ash., o. 96⅛	100 do..bet. call. 82⅛
100 Quicksilver M.Co. 47⅛	400 do. 82⅛
100 do..bet. call. 47⅛	1000 do. 82⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf..... 57⅛	200 do. 82⅛
100 West. U. T....b. c. 77⅞	300 do. 82⅛
100 do......c. 77⅞	200 do. 82⅛
1300 do. 77⅞	100 do. 82⅛
300 do......b3. 78	500 do. 82⅛
600 do. 77⅞	200 do. 82⅛
100 do. 77⅞	100 do. 82⅛
100 do......b3. 78	200 do. 82⅛
500 do. 77⅞	100 do. 82⅛
100 Am.M. Union Ex. 71	100 C.& N.W.Pf...b. c. 87⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 85⅛	100 do. 87⅛
17 do. 86⅛	13 Chicago & Alton...112½
10 do. 85⅛	60 do. 112½
50 do..bet. call. 86	600 L.S.& M. So...b. c. 92⅛
100 United S. Ex. b. c. 78..	200 do......b3. 92⅛
100 P.M.S.S.Co..b.c.c. 93⅛	200 do......c. 92⅛
500 do. 93⅛	100 do. 92⅛
100 do. 93⅛	100 do......s3. 92⅛
200 do......c. 93⅛	100 do......b3. 92⅛
200 do. 93⅛	300 do. 92⅝
200 do......c. 93⅛	200 Chicago & R. I.....108⅞
700 do. 93⅛	300 do..bet. call. 108⅞
1300 do. 94	300 do. 108⅞
100 do......c. 93⅞	100 do. 109
200 do. 94	100 do. 108⅞
100 do......b3. 94⅛	200 do. 108⅞
500 do. 94⅛	400 do. 108⅞
100 do. 94	100 do. 108⅞
100 do......b3. 94	100 do. 108⅞
1300 do. 94	200 do. 108⅞
1300 do. 94⅛	200 do. 108⅞
900 do. 94⅛	2400 do. 108⅞
400 do. 94⅛	700 do. 108⅞
1300 do. 94⅛	300 do. 108⅞
200 do. 94⅛	12 New-Jersey Cen...103
300 do. 94⅛	400 Mil. & St. P....b. c. 56
100 do. 94⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W... 97⅛
100 do. 94⅛	100 Bos., H. & E...b. c. 7⅛
200 do. 94⅛	100 Tol., W.& W...b.c. 71
400 do. 94⅛	200 H. & St. Joseph... 33
200 A.M.S.S.Co...b. c. 17⅛	200 Ohio & M...b. c.b3. 47
100 do. 17⅛	1300 do. 47
100 do. 17⅛	100 do......b3. 47
400 do. 18	500 Col. C. & Ind. C... 35⅛
100 N.Y.C.&H.b'c.b3. 94⅛	200 do..bet. call. 35⅛
200 do. 94⅛	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

200 Consolidated Coal. 45⅛	200 Union Pacific .b3. 38⅛
100 Western Union..... 78	100 do. 38⅛
100 do. 77⅞	900 do. 38
500 do. 77⅞	100 do......b3. 38
300 do. 77⅞	100 do. 37⅞
1300 do......s3. 77⅞	500 do. 38
100 do......b3. 77⅞	100 do......b3. 38⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of September, have just been rendered, and we are now enabled to bring forward our own summary for nine months of the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1872, as compared with the corresponding months of 1871.

The Import entries at New-York for September, 1872, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	September, 1872.	September, 1871.
Dutiable goods direct.....	$17,298,016	$21,432,482
Dutiable goods, bonded...	9,143,531	8,869,861
Free goods..................	7,849,413	2,708,233
Total September entries.	$34,290,960	$33,010,576

The amount of Goods of the previous Importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $15,156,684, or $6,013,153 more than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $40,304,113, upon which the Customs paid is $13,274,127, or at an average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) of 33.20 ₱ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in September, 1871, was $37,060,290, and the average Tariff thereon 42½ ₱ cent., or $15,733,891.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $2,088,045, as against $331,679 in September last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the nine months of the Calendar years 1872 and 1871 is as follows; the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1871. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
Total entries...........	$345,280,474	$299,023,889
Total marketed........	$325,152,494	$285,666,846
Customs thereon........	113,683,154	118,293,797
Average tariff.......	35 ₱ cent.	41½ ₱ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the nine months, the value of $56,454,974 was in articles free of duty, including $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1, and withdrawn during that month under the Free Tariff for consumption. For the corresponding nine months of 1871 the Free Goods marketed amounted to $22,584,178.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the nine months, is $5,002,483, against $5,586,766 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in nine months were as follows:

January..........	$13,317,087	June..............	$6,943,232
February........	14,710,928	July................	7,251,160
March............	14,095,994	August...........	19,335,157
April..............	13,948,999	September......	13,274,127
May..............	10,806,469		
Total New-York duties collected			$113,683,154
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,723,325
Total deposited at New-York			$117,806,479

The Export Clearances from New-York for the month of September were as follows:

	September, 1872.	September, 1871.
Domestic produce..........	$18,950,574	$20,100,569
Foreign re-exports.........	734,224	762,733
Gold and silver..............	1,432,635	2,130,320
Total September clearances.	$21,117,433	$22,993,622

The Exports of all descriptions for the nine months of the Calendar year compare as follows:

	1872. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1871. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
Domestic produce..........	$158,102,669	$166,414,661
Foreign re-exports.........	8,565,353	6,890,778
Gold and silver..............	58,382,370	57,619,924
Total nine months........	$225,050,382	$230,925,363

The sales of Gold today were at 112⅜@112⅝ ₱ cent., a single sale, we believe, being made at 112⅝ ₱ cent. The market is without speculative excitement in the Gold Room, but there is rather less ease in the deliveries, notwithstanding the Interest disbursements from the Treasury. There is no further export demand, as Bills on London have fallen to 108⅜@108⅝ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109⅜@110 ₱ cent. for sight Bills.

The Stock Brokers are getting Money on active Collateral at 7 ₱ cent., with some few exceptions below this rate on balances over night. The demand today was large, on account of the recent ups and downs in the Stock speculation, and consequent shifting of loans from one set of Brokers to another, but the supply on the Street is reasonably easy. At Bank the pressure for Discounts is chiefly from the Country Banks to rediscount their Bills sent forward for collection, but there is otherwise a pretty large offering of Merchant paper, which is only partially accommodated at 7 ₱ cent.

The bids for the Treasury Gold today amounted to $3,281,000, of which $1,000,000 were accepted at 112.48@112.23 ₱ cent.

In the Public Funds there is not a large business, owing to the scarcity of Bonds on the market, an illustration of which is seen in the limited amount offered to the Sinking Fund yesterday. The open market is firm today for all descriptions, as compared with the reduced sales of Gold and Exchange, but the great dealers say that their counter business, as well as the offerings of United States Stocks at the Exchange, is quite inconsiderable. The Central Pacific First Mortgages have advanced to 100⅜@101 ₱ cent. The New-York Central Mortgage, the first ever made on this great property, is to bear 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, and is to run thirty years. The first report was 6 ₱ cent. Gold, to accommodate a supposed European negotiation.

The speculation in the Railroads and Pacific Mail, &c., at the Stock Exchange today, proved quite the reverse of the depression at the close of business last night, and the *Bullish* interest was again in the ascendant, notably so on North-west Common, (five ₱ cent up from last night,) and Pacific Mail up to 95 ₱ cent. The other Stocks, although opening tame, and on some descriptions lower than last night, gradually sympathized with the leading favorites of the present ruling *Bull* power on the Exchange, and before the day closed the general market had a firm and advancing look. The exceptional depression on so good a stock as Rock Island creates much remark, connected with Street rumors that the party inside the management are free sellers, on some cause or causes soon to be developed. These stories may turn out like the North-west Convertible Bonds of yesterday, no real detriment to the value of the property.

Closing Quotations—Oct. 31.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 6s........	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.....	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July....	115	115
American Gold..............	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.....	108⅝	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	94⅛	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island....	109⅛	108⅞
North-west Common.........	78⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail..................	92⅛	95⅛
St. Paul Preferred...........	76⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common.............	56⅛	56
Ohio and Mississippi.........	46⅛	47⅛
Western Union Telegraph...	77⅛	78⅛
Erie............................	53⅛	53⅛
Union Pacific.................	38⅛	38⅛
Lake Shore....................	92⅛	92⅛
C., Chicago and Ind. Central.	35⅛	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash..........	70⅛	71

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock, the general market was strong.

The Board of Managers of the North-west Company are understood to be in session in this City, and there is reason for saying that some important changes have been made or resignations accepted in the Executive management. It is also intimated that if the issue of Convertible Bonds should be made, consistent with the laws of the State of Illinois, parties here will be found to take the entire issue at rates which would render their conversion into Common Stock very improbable, as prices now rule in the market.

The following is an authorized statement of the action of the New-York Central Board yesterday:

"At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, held Oct. 30, it was determined to proceed at once to lay down two additional tracks along the entire line of its road, and to procure ample terminal facilities in connection therewith. The growth of the West and the vast increase of business consequent thereon have rendered the present double track and terminal facilities entirely inadequate. It is thought the work can be completed within two years. To provide the means necessary to make these improvements, and to pay off the present funded debt, (amounting to about $15,000,000,) as it matures from time to time, authority was given to issue seven per cent. thirty-year mortgage bonds, for an amount not exceeding $40,000,000."

One of the very oldest Commercial firms in New-York go out of business today after a successful and honorable career of about seventy years. The house of Messrs. Aymar & Co., most of whose original partners are deceased, make a final dissolution of the firm name, and a transfer of their good-will and business to Messrs Fabbri & Chauncey, also a South-street house of first respectability. Mr. John W. Cater, now of London, is the oldest living partner of Messrs. Aymar & Co., and he with Mr. Joseph Galliard, Jr., will leave special Capital with Messrs. Fabbri & Chauncey. It is with a feeling of regret that we report the disappearance of the name of Aymar & Co. from the few remaining firms, dating back to the early years of the present century, among our New-York merchants.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..................	98½	
City 6s, new.................	101⅝	101⅝
Camden and Amboy.........		125
Pennsylvania Central.......	59⅝	59½
Reading........................		116
Lehigh Valley.................	59¼	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred.........	57¼	57½
Philadelphia and Erie.......	26¾	27
Northern Central............	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation...........	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan...........	92½	92¾

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Seven ₱ Cent. Gold Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-street.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest.........................	£3,145,478..	Increase... £25,741
Public deposits..........	5,510,196..	Decrease .. 118,823
Other deposits...........	19,465,772..	Decrease ..1,233,734
Government Securities.	13,256,546..	No alteration.
Other securities.........	21,230,271..	Decrease ..1,157,957
Notes unemployed......	7,889,125..	Decrease .. 193,275

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,439,655, being a decrease of £212,305; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,990,636, showing a decrease of £393,068 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion........................	£19,990,636	£20,353,421
Reserve.......................	8,550,981	9,559,361
Notes in circulation........	26,439,655	25,794,060
Rate of discount............	6 ₱ cent.	5 ₱ cent.
Consols........................	92⅝	92⅞
French Rentes...............	53f. 15c.	57f. 27c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with savings banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, and in the following FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we can recommend with confidence, from a thorough knowledge of their character and value, viz.:

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest May and November.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denomination $1,000 each. Interest January and July.

WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold, Denomination $1,000 each. Interest January and July.

Owing to the present high rate of interest, and consequent dullness in American Securities in Europe, and the demand for money here to move the crops, the present is a favorable time to make investments in these favorite Securities, as they can just now, for the above reasons, be purchased at less than their usual market prices, and a considerable advance is reasonably certain.

Full information furnished upon application at our office, in person or by mail.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST due Nov. 1, on the joint bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, comprising the VERMONT DIVISION of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid in Gold, free of the United States tax, on and after Nov. 1, at the First National Bank, Boston, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞ "HATCH & FOOTE," No. 12 Wall-st., pay the "Bidding Price" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as quoted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	47	Tar, bbls..............	300
Bees-wax, pkgs......	1	Pitch, bbls.............	50
Broom-corn, bales...	24	Resin, bbls.............	248
Cotton, bales........	675	Oil-cake, pkgs..........	483
Copper, bbls.........	4	Pork, pkgs.............	32
Eggs, bbls...........	1,492	Beef, pkgs.............	1,376
Flour, bbls..........	10,010	Cut-meats, pkgs........	840
Wheat, bushels......	56,670	Grease, pkgs...........	161
Corn, bushels.......	80,035	Lard, pkgs.............	686
Oats, bushels.......	25,425	Lard, kegs.............	200
Malt, bushels.......	1,600	Stearine, pkgs.........	332
Barley, bushels.....	18,100	Butter, pkgs...........	3,647
Beans, bbls.........	34	Cheese, pkgs...........	5,935
Peas, bushels.......	288	Pea-nuts, bushels......	500
Tow, bales..........	21	Starch, boxes..........	950
Hemp, bales........	31	Tobacco, hhds.........	79
Hops, bales.........	105	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	29
Hides, bales........	39	Whisky, bbls...........	477
Leather, sides......	2,008	Wool, bales............	11
Spirits Turp., bbls..	202	Oil, Lub., bbls.........	234

COFFEE—There has been less call for Rio, but holders have been firm in their views, on quite moderate offerings of stock. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is 40,353 bags, and at the outports, 21,331 bags, with 149,500 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. West India growths have been moderately sought after at about previous figures. Sales have been made of 1,000 bags Maracaibo, by the Marie & Sophie, on private terms. The recent movements in other than Rio, not all previously reported, included 4,591 mats Java, 2,239 bags Laguayra, 515 bags Jamaica, 270 bags San Domingo, 10 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, today, comprises 42,638 bags and 144,352 mats, including 6,837 bags and 124,342 mats Java, 20,020 mats Singapore, 15,231 bags Maracaibo, 12,019 bags Ceylon, 3,055 bags Laguayra, 2,384 bags Curacoa, 1,919 bags Savanilla, 1,083 bags Costa Rica, and 1,140 bags of other kinds. We now quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16c.@16½c.; good, 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15c.@18½c., gold; Java, 18½c.@19¾c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@16½c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@17c.; San Domingo, 13½c.@13¾c., gold, ₱ lb. A lighter jobbing movement has been reported, the dealings having been checked by the difficulties in the way of prompt deliveries; prices essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, with sales reported of 1,840 bales, (of which 861 bales were to arrive,) including 1,008 bales to shippers, 532 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a less active movement has been reported, with the earlier months quoted off 1-16c. and the later ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. Sales, 16,300 bales, (3,700 bales last evening, and 12,600 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with October contracts closing at 19¼c.; November, 18 13-16c.; December, 18⅝c.; January, 18 13-16c.; February, 19⅛c.; March, 19⅜c.; April, 19⅝c.; May, 20⅛c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows, viz.: October, 19.57c; November, 18.90c.; December, 18.71c.; January, 18.96c.; February, 19 5-16c.; March, 19.93c.; April, 20.25c.; May, 20.50c. The receipts at this port today were 675 bales, including 156 bales from Baltimore, 330 bales from Wilmington, 189 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 20,248 bales, and thus far this week 101,566 bales, against 96,321 bales same time the preceding week, and since September 628,479 bales against 444,494 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	16⅝	16¾	17	17⅛
Good Ordinary...	19	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
Low Middling....	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
Middling.........	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Good Middling...	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝

FISH—The dealings in all kinds have been on a restricted scale, within the range of our quotations. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15 25@$20 50; No. 2 do. at $11 25@$12; No. 3 do. at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 28c.@30. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been decidedly more satisfactory, especially so for the low grades, particularly shipping qualities, which have been quite freely purchased, at a shade stronger prices. The export dealings have been largely in City mill stock. Sales have been reported of 16,850 bbls., including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 80@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7 25; good to extra choice do. at $7 25@$7 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7 15; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were some 7,500 bbls. shipping Extras, early deliveries, chiefly within the range of $6 90@$7 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl..............	$3 25@$4 65
Sour Flour.......................	4 75@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western....	5 50@ 6 25
Extra State.......................	6 75@ 7 85
Extra City, shipping brands......	6 75@ 7 85
Extra Genesee....................	7 90@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands....	6 70@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.......	7 30@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands...	7 20@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..........	7 65@11 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy........	7 25@11 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate supply and demand at about steady rates, with sales reported of 800 bbls. at from $5 90@$8 for very inferior to very good, and $8@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $3 75@$5 75 for inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 60. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 375 bbls., in lots. Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $3 65@$4 25 for State, and $4 20@$4 40 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more urgent demand, mainly for shipment, and the better grades, which have attracted most attention, have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly on restricted offerings. Winter Wheat has been held with more confidence on a scant supply of prime samples; but has been without activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 136,000 bushels at $1 62 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, here; $1 60 for No. 1 do., to arrive; $1 55@$1 57 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 do., here; $1 47@$1 50 for ordinary to good No. 2 Chicago Spring, with $1 52@$1 54 given as the current quotations for No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 40@$1 42 for No. 3 Spring; $1 30@$1 38 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 65@$1 66, chiefly at $1 66, for Red Western, in store; $1 70@$1 75, for Amber do.; $1 80 for fair ordinary White do., and $1 73 for White Canada, in bond....There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Corn, which has been again quoted firmer, with free purchases reported for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels (in good part from store) at 65c.@65½c. for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat; 64½c. for fair to choice do., from store; 65½c.@66c. for High Mixed do.; 63c.@64½c. for steamer grades new Mixed Western, afloat; 66c.@66½c. for Yellow Western; 66c.@69c. for White Western, delivered. Part of the sales of Mixed Western were for next week's delivery for export....Rye has been dull, but unchanged as to values; Western, in store, 81c.@82c.; old State, 87½c.@90c., in store and afloat....Barley and Barley-malt have been held with a fair show of confidence, but have been without animation. Desirable lots offered reservedly....The transactions in Oats have been on a moderate scale and mostly in new stock, which has been offered with more freedom and quoted a shade easier, in the instance of other than strictly prime. Old stock quiet, but about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels at 42c.@47c. for ordinary to very choice new mixed Western, chiefly 43c. for fair, and 47c. for strictly choice; 40c.@43c. for ordinary to good Black and Dark Mixed; 45c.@50c. for White Western; 47c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store, and 47c. for old Mixed State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held with more firmness, but the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Bags at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 10½c.@11c., and Domestic Cloth at 11½c. for full, and 12c.@13c. for small lots. Stock of Bags, 6,4000 bales here, and 2,600 bales at Boston; and of Bagging, 16,600 bales here, and 9,400 bales at Boston.

HEMP—Has shown less activity, on the basis of our revised figures, which show less firmness. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $175@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 11c.@11¼c.; Sisal, 9¼c.@9½c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts at 2½c., currency, ₱ lb. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. report the stock of Manila here 40,678 bags, and at Boston, 3,294 bales. Of Jute, 35,500 bales here, and 1,500 bales at Boston; and of Jute Butts, 48,000 bales here, and 20,000 bales at Boston.

MOLASSES—No important dealings transpired today in any line. Few desirable samples were available, and the extreme prices claimed checked negotiations. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning included 4,187 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,663 hhds. Cuba, and 691 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Crop Porto Rico at 28c.@55c.; Cuba, 17c.@30c.; English Islands, 28c.@38c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@80c. for old, and 80c.@90c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and unsettled, especially on other than full lots. Newbern Common offered at $4 12½; full lots of Strained held at $4 25@$4 30; sales, 400 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$6 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar—In less confident request, with sales reported of 50 bbls. Washington at $4 25@$4 37½; 61 bbls. Wilmington on private terms, and 17 bbls. Providence Islands, at $4 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls. at 62c.@62½c., closing firmly at 62½c.; and 350 bbls., to arrive, at 60c.@62½c., chiefly at 62½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in slack request, and quoted off to 14c.@14½c., in bulk, the latter rate for Neyharts, of which equal to 1,000 bbls. were sold....Refined, very dull at 28½c., here, and 26½c. at Philadelphia....Naphtha, nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate movement reported in Pork, chiefly in New Mess, which has been quoted a shade easier in a jobbing way, and (under forced offerings) decidedly lower for full lots, the latter, however, closing more steadily. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 90 for new Western Mess, chiefly at $15 50 for full and $15 80@$15 90 for job lots; $15 25 for old Western Mess; $15 for Prime Mess, and $12@$12 75, closing at $12 50@$12 75 for Extra Prime. For forward delivery no important dealings were reported; Western Mess, seller November, available at $15 20. ....City-dressed Hogs and Pigs have been in rather more request, and quoted firmer. The range was from 6¼c.@7¼c., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been unusually quiet, since our last, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 12c.@11½c. for usual averages; Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Smoked Hams at 16c.@17c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; sales equal to 170 pkgs.; also, 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8½c.@8¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c., and 3,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been quiet and depressed in price, with freer offerings noted, particularly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 50 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 8½c.; equal to 25 boxes Short Rib, in bulk, at 9½c. for choice City, and 200 boxes Short Clear, January delivery, at 8c.....Lard has been unusually dull, and quoted a shade cheaper, closing heavily. Shippers have been less disposed to operate, both in Western product and in Refined. The bulk of the business was in City, for home account. Sales have been reported since our last of 610 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅛c.@8¾c. for good to prime old Western Steam; 8⅝c. for new do.; 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for Western Kettle-rendered; 8⅝c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8⅝c. for City; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for No. 1, and 9c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery sales were reported of 160 tcs. prime City Steam, December delivery, at 8c.@8½c. Prime Western Steam, seller November, was available at 8 9-16c. ₱ lb....Barreled Beef has been quite sparingly dealt in since our last, at from $3 75@$7 75 for inferior to fine brands Old Mess, and $8@$11 for Old Extra Mess, and $13 25@$13 5 for New do. do.; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, at firm prices for New, which was most sought after. We quote at from $12@$15 for Old Prime Mess; $15@$20 for Ordinary to Prime Old India Mess; $22@$23 for New Prime Mess, and $24@$25 for New India Mess. Sales, 185 tcs. New India Mess, part Philadelphia product, on private terms. New Beef Hams have been quoted up to $30, on a fair inquiry; 125 bbls. sold, in a jobbing way, at the quoted rate.

RICE—Has been in demand at full previous prices, Rangoon attracting some attention from shippers. We quote Carolina at $7 50@$8 50, Rangoon, $6 75@$7, and Patna, $7 50@$7 75. Sales, 1,000 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Very dull at 7c., gold. Stock, 6,000 bags here, and 1,500 bags at Boston.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds attract very little attention at present, and values are more or less nominal. Few desirable lots of Clover are available. Shippers are not as yet disposed to operate. Calcutta Linseed is quiet, but quoted steady. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 90@$2; Timothy, $3 25@$3 62½ for fair to very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30@$2 32½, gold, ₱ bushel. Messrs. Crocker & Co. report the stock of Calcutta Linseed, 107,000 bags here and 21,200 bags at Boston, and of Bombay, 1,000 bags here and 21,500 bags at Boston.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quoted steady on restricted offerings of desirable grades, but the demand has been less active, especially on refining account, and there has been rather less buoyancy apparent. Sales have been reported since our last of 804 hhds. and 578 boxes, including 201 hhds. good common refining Cuba, at 9⅜c.; 518 boxes Derosne at 9⅝c.@10¾c.; 60 boxes Molasses Sugar, 9c.; and 603 hhds. Melado, (placed some days, but not previously made public,) at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 9⅝c.; good do. at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; prime do. at 9⅞c.@10c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9c.@10c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, 10c.@10⅝c., ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 10⅛c.; Nos. 10 to 13 Centrifugal at 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Manila, in bags, 8⅛c.@9c. for superior to extra superior. Refined less active and buoyant, with Crushed and Powdered and Granulated at 13c.@13⅛c.; A's, 12⅞c.@12⅝c., and the range of Yellows at 10⅜c.@11⅜c.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in good demand; sales 161,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady but not active; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 93½c.@94c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain engagements, in the berth line, have been on a more liberal scale since our last, with rates quoted rather more favorable to shippers. The demand for accommodation for other kinds of Produce has been moderate on the basis of the ruling figures. There has been a less active movement in the chartering line, with rates quoted rather less firm. Vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades have been less sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 15,500 bushels Corn at 8½d., from store, or 8¼d., from wharf; 47,000 bushels do. at 8d.; and, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 600 bbls. Apples at 4s.@5s. ₱ bbl. Also a British ship, 1,119 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms. Also reported, a bark, 596 tons, with a full general cargo, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 47,000 bushels Corn, at 8d. ₱ bushel....For Cardiff, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d., and if to Bristol, at 5s 9d., ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Flour and 7,800 bushels Wheat, on private terms; and by steam, 150 boxes Bacon and 500 boxes Cheese, also on private terms. ....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 388 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 7s 9d., or, if direct, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,525 bales Cotton, 300 tcs. Lard, 300 boxes Bacon, 100 cases Tobacco, 1,550 sides Leather, and 1,050 pkgs. Merchandise, at steady rates....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard, at 50s., and 850 boxes Bacon, mainly at 50s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a bark, with a full cargo of Cotton from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb. ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 tcs. Lard, at 55s.; 100 hhds. Virginia Tobacco, at 45s....For the Continent, a German bark, 498 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; a British bark, 632 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. do., reported at 6s. 6d., and another, 400 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Resin, 2,600 tcs. Lard, 275 boxes Bacon, 425 hhds. Tallow, 50 tons Heavy Goods, and 3,150 pkgs. Merchandise, at current steady figures....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, and another, 424 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d., to the Mediterranean, and 7s. 6d. to the Adriatic....For Cadiz, a Norwegian bark, 466 tons, with equal to 250 bbls. and 8,750 cases Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 32½c. ₱ case....For Genoa, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb....For Trinidad, P. S., an American bark, 297 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $13....For Jamaica, a British brig, 203 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 70c., gold, ₱ bbl., and back, with Logwood, at about $5 25 ₱ ton....For the Windward, an American brig, 288 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about $1,900.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Lake Imports—Flour, 15,700 bbls.; Wheat, 31,803 bushels; Corn, 57,851 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 53,566 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 112,086 bushels; Corn, 164,254 bushels; Barley, 73,719 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 18,800 bushels; Corn, 37,150 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Rye, 2,800 bushels. Canal Freights weak; Wheat 16c., Corn 14c., Oats 9c. Flour active; Western Spring, $7@$7 75; Bakers, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat firmer; sales of small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35. Corn higher; sales of 15,000 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 49c.@49½c.; No. 2 Western held at 50c. Oats quiet; Western held at 36c. Other articles unchanged. Cattle—The receipts today, including 37 cars reported to arrive, were 1,360 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far, 5,423 head, or 319 cars, against 329 cars for the same time last week. The market presents the same dull aspect as yesterday. The attendance was good, but buyers were indisposed to operate. Sellers, although willing to concede ⅛c. off from last week's prices, were unable to effect sales sufficient to make a market. Most of the stock in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales, 190 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,182 lbs. to 1,375 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½; 414 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,345 lbs. to 1,375 lbs., at $6@$6 37½; 18 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,021 lbs., at $4 25; 42 Canada Steers, averaging 1,117 lbs., at $4; 108 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,193 lbs. to 1,219 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 18 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,202 lbs., at $5 25; 20 Pennsylvania Stockers, averaging 962 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,400 head, against 22,800 head for the same time last week. The market was more active than yesterday, at $6 50@$7 50 for Canada Lambs, $5@$5 75 Canada Sheep, $4@$5 50 Western Sheep. Sales, 1,159 Canada Lambs, ranging from 76 lbs. to 84 lbs., at $6 50@$7 50; 806 Canada Sheep, ranging from 81 lbs. to 132 lbs., at $5@$6 06¼; 70 Canada Stockers, averaging 90 lbs., at $7 75; 1,466 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 83 lbs. to 97 lbs., at $4 80@$5 05, 110 Indiana Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—The receipts today were 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 34,100 head for the same time last week. The market opened at 20c. ₱ cwt. advance on yesterday's prices. The pens are entirely cleared out, at prices ranging from $4 75@$5, according to quality. Sales, 320 Michigan Hogs, ranging from 199 lbs. to 220 lbs., at $4 75@$4 90; 250 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 165 lbs. to 222 lbs., at $4 95@$5; 86 Indiana Hogs, averaging 309 lbs., at $4 95; 155 Illinois Hogs, averaging 244 lbs., at $5.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged; demand chiefly for low grades; Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 75. Wheat—A speculative demand, and prices higher but irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 16; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 08@$1 09½, on spot or October, closed at $1 08; November or December, $1 07½@$1 08¾, closing at $1 07¾; No. 3 Spring, 96c.; Rejected, 83c.@84c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 31c., cash; 31⅜c., November; Rejected, 30c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 21c.@21½c. for regular and fresh. Rye steady; No. 2, 51c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Fall, 62½c.@63½c. Provisions quiet and weak, packers holding off. Pork quoted $15 for old, $14 25 for new. Lard quiet and unchanged; held 7⅛c., cash or any option until March, which strong at 7⅛c. bid. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; old quoted—Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; sales of Short Rib Middles, fifteen days in salt, at 7⅛c. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights, to Buffalo, 13c.@14c.; to Oswego, 19c., on Corn. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 261,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and weak; no quotable change. Wheat—Spring stronger; No. 2 Spring $1 11@$1 12; Winter in fair demand for No. 3 Red at $1 62@$1 63. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed 33½c.@34c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25½c.@25⅝c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, 57c. Rye better; No. 2, 54½c. Whisky steady at 89c. Pork firm at $16, to arrive. Bacon unchanged, only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull; nothing done; one lot was bought a few days ago by New-York parties at 7⅛c. November and February; offered at the same price without buyers. Live Hogs firm at $3 50@$4. Cattle quiet at $4@$6 for good to extra. Receipts—6,000 bushels Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—Flour steady; sales, 2,800 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53; two cars Sheboygan Club at $1 52; two cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85. Corn quiet at 61c. Barley dull and unchanged; Canada held at $1 06@$1 10 as to quality; sales, 10,800 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $21 ₱ ton. Highwines—None of consequence in the market. Canal Freights quiet and unsettled. The horse disease prevents shipments to any extent. Barley quoted at 11c. to New-York, 8¼c.@9c. to Albany; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 55c. Receipts by Lake—54,000 bushels Wheat, 14,100 bushels Corn, 4,400 bushels Barley, 2,222,090 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—11,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Barley, 187,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Flour steady at $7@$7 30. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, $1 48@$1 55. Corn firm and scarce at 41c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 28c.@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominal; none here; quoted $15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders held 5¼c. for old; Sides nominal; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear, 10c.; sales of new in car loads, packed, at 8¼c.@8¾c. Bacon steady; old Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.; new Sides, 10c.@10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 17c.@17¾c. for summer. Hogs quiet at $4 25@$4 35. Whisky in good demand at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—Tobacco in improved demand; sales, 35 hhds. Flour steady; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; A No. 1, $7 75@$8 50; Fancy, $8 50@$9 25. Grain quiet; Wheat, $1 45@$1 55; Corn, 45c.@47c.; Oats, 28c.@30c.; Rye, 65c.; Barley, 75c.@90c. Provisions—Small business. Green Meats quiet and in small supply. Bacon and Lard—None in the market. Bacon—Shoulders quoted 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c., packed. Lard—Tierces, 8¾c.@9c.; Kegs, 11c.@11½c. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides quoted 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. loose. Whisky higher at 90c. Live Hogs active at $4 10@$4 15 for choice, with sales to packers; receipts, 1,200 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Seeds unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 19½c. Refined, 25¾c.@25⅞c. Groceries unchanged. Flour—Small business; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; Red Western, $1 63@$1 73; Amber, $1 75; White, $1 90@$2. Rye—Western, 80c.@85c. Corn—Business small; quotations lower; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 61c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 46c.@48c. Whisky, 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 17½; No. 2, $1 08¼. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 31c. Oats firm; No. 2, 58c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 66c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 53c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 14c.; to Oswego, 20c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Wheat dull; sales of 1 car extra White Michigan at $2. Rye quiet at 87c.@90c. for Western and State. Corn steady, with improved demand; sales of 500 bushels Western Mixed at 64c., and 8,000 bushels do., in store, at 68c. Barley dull, but steady; sales of 2 cars Western, and 1 car of No. 2 Chicago, both at 95c.; 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at 8c.; 1 car No. 1 six-rowed State at $1, and 9,000 bushels two-rowed State, to arrive at 85c. Malt—2 cars Canada West Barley, sold at $1 33. Oats dull; sales of 1 car White State at 49c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton easier; Middling, 19⅛c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; net receipts, 8,040 bales; gross 9,109 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,165 bales; to the Continent, 2,312 bales; sales today, 900 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 106,926 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton easy for futures; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 3,032 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,212 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 34,985 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet; light demand; Middling, 18⅛c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 4,512 bales; exports coastwise, 1,775 bales; sales, 3,066 bales; stock, 55,234 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £105,000 during the past week.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89. Erie Railway shares, 43¼.

1½ P. M.—To-morrow, Nov. 1, is the regular settling day of the Bank of England, and, as usual, business in the Bank and on the Stock Exchange will be suspended. American Securities—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 43.

PARIS, Oct. 31—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 15c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.@10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quieter. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands for November at 10 3-16d.

1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 64s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Oct 31.—Refined Petroleum, 18¼d.@18½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31.—Petroleum, 55½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Oct. 31—Evening.—Linseed-oil £34 10s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Oct. 30, via KEY WEST.—Sugar irregular; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11¼@12 reals ₱ arroba. Exchange quiet and weak; on United States, 60 days, Currency, 6@6½ premium; Short Sight, 8@8½ premium, 60 days, Gold, 19½@20 premium; Short Sight, 21½@22 premium; on London, 31@32 premium; on Paris, 14@14½ premium. Spanish Gold, 16.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—56, Peck vs. Figueris; 64, The People, &c., Kaznaski vs. Green; 69, The People, &c., Barnard et al. vs. Green; 72, The People, &c., McDonald vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 73, Same vs. Same; 74, O'Dowd vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 75, McLoughlin vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 76, In the matter, &c. of Colt et al.; 77, In the matter, &c. of Dickel; 141, Harrington vs. Gomperts et al.; 142, Guiteau vs. Barr; 156, Taber Piane Company vs. Smith; 157, Webb vs. Bensel; 208, Pike vs. Lucas et al.; 211, British Linen Company vs. Frater; 233, Provoost vs. Provoost; 240, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 251, The Stephens and Condit Transportation Company vs. Agnew. Call 252, Poly vs. Boinay et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short causes—2702, The Tenth National Bank vs. Wood et al.; 2952, The Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards; 3388, Spaulding vs. Lundy; 3434, Brennan, Sheriff, &c., vs. Hellar et al.; 3461, Hecht vs. Buchanan et al.; 3476, Mabie et al. vs. Tuttle; 3658, The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. The Navassa Phosphate Company; 3714, Lawton vs. Robinson; 3738, Morgan vs. Patterson; 3776, Beach vs. Demarest et al.; 1186½, Taussig et al. vs. Dayton; 2330, Collamore vs. Cropsey; 2994, Bannigan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3038½, Blaen vs. Cumming et al.; 3248, Dart vs. Gardiner; 3534, Quackenbush vs. McKinstrey; 3540, Gardner vs. Perley; 3578, Cooper et al. vs. Reilly; 3668, Belcher et al. vs. Colt.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 31.

By Judge Sedgwick.

George De Metz *vs.* Louis Dagoon; order granted.

Gabriel L. Purdy *vs.* Leister Purdy; see memorandum on papers.

Frederick Ackerle *vs.* Robert Cunningham et al.; motion for further injunction denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 31.

By Judge Robinson.

Van Name *vs.* Caldwell; motion for reference granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 192.—*Prout* vs. *Rooy.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This bill was filed by Roby as the heir of Mary Ann Roby, who was the daughter of Jane Mollion, to whom the property in question was, years ago, leased forever, upon an annual rent of $25 81. After her death, Mollion's husband occupied the premises, and subsequently the estate fell into the hands of a Catholic priest, under a conveyance by him, for the benefit of the Church. It was largely improved, and was occupied by the Church for a number of years, when, upon an assessment for improvements by the Corporation, distrusting the title, the Church abandoned it, leaving sub-tenants in possession, who thereafter occupied the premises without paying rent, &c. The appellant, heir of the lessor, by some means obtained possession, and the mother of the appellee, learning that she had title, brought this suit to assert it, and to enforce a clause in the lease providing that upon the payment of $430, at any time, the lessor should convey the fee of the land to the lessee. The decision was in favor of her claim, and the appeal is instituted to review the decree, the heirs of the lessor claiming that the rents were not paid for years, and that for default for sixty days, they were entitled to re-enter and take possession. The reply is that by the original lease, the rent was to be collected by detainer, and there was at all times sufficient property on the premises to pay any demands for rent. It is also contended that if the property was not sufficient to pay the rent, then the lease should have been determined by the landlord in his lifetime, under the technical common law demand. No such demand was made by him, nor were any proceedings instituted to forfeit the lease.

Bradley & Bradley for appellant; Enoch Totten for appellee.

No. 191.—*Douglass* vs. *Corcoran and Riggs.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is a bill in equity filed by the appellees under a trust deed in their favor, made to Thomas Corcoran, deceased, to charge certain real estate held by the appellant as vendee of John Douglass, who executed the deed of trust. The decree was that the appellant should pay the balance demanded, or that the property should be sold to a trustee to be appointed in place of Thomas Corcoran. The appeal is brought to reverse the decree on the technical ground that it is not in accordance with the prayer of the bill for specific relief, and cannot be sustained by the prayer for general relief.

W. B. Webb, for appellant; C. M. Matthews, for appellees.

No. 193.—*Fowler* vs. *Rapley et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action of replevin to recover several hundred tons of ice which had been seized and detained by the appellees under an attachment for rent. The appellant had purchased the business from another, who had also purchased it from the original lessee, neither of the purchasers having any notice of the arrears for rent. The Court sustained the claim for the arrears, as against the tenant in possession, and it is maintained on this appeal that the two sales of the property of lessees, without notice to the purchasers of the arrears discharged the lien for rent, and that the landlord was not authorized by the statute giving such a lien to proceed by attachment against the chattels, they having been twice sold, and that the decree should be reversed.

E. Totten for appellant; Merrick & Miller for appellees.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

MR. SAMUEL D. CRAIG is ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date. Yours respectfully,

DAVIDSON & JONES.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO., NO. 34 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

MR. CHESTER CLARK MUNROE is a partner in our house from this date.

E. S. MUNROE & CO.

OFFICE OF FOWLER & WILSON, NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of FOWLER & WILSON is this day dissolved. All outstanding liabilities will be settled by the undersigned.

MORTIMER L. FOWLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of AYMAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the late firm will be used henceforth, in liquidation only, by either of the subscribers.

JOHN W. CATER.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.
AUGUSTUS AYMAR.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the further announcement is made that an arrangement has been concluded whereby all the business of our house is from this date transferred to Messrs. FABBRI & CHAUNCEY, of this City.

AYMAR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and expiring by its own limitation on the 30th June, 1875, has by mutual consent been this day dissolved, in order to effect the fusion referred to in the above notice of Messrs. Aymar & Co.

EGISTO P. FABBRI.
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY.
ERNESTO G. FABBRI.
GEORGE J. FOSTER.
THEO. W. RILEY.
HENRY S. PREVOST.
JOHN KNOWER.
AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS.
HENRY CHAUNCEY.
S. A. RANDALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that a special partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned under the firm name of

FABBRI & CHAUNCEY,

for the transaction of a shipping and commission business as heretofore.

In addition to the capital furnished by the general partners, the special partners have contributed the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the general fund.

This partnership will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1877.

General Partners. { EGISTO P. FABBRI, FRED'K CHAUNCEY, ERNESTO G. FABBRI, GEORGE J. FOSTER, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY S. PREVOST, JOHN KNOWER,

Special Partners. { AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, HENRY CHAUNCEY, S. A. RANDALL, JOHN W. CATER, JOS. GAILLARD, JR. } Late of Aymar & Co.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of the firms of G. H. WITTHAUS & CO., in New-York, and WITTHAUS & CO., in London, by the death of our senior partner, Mr. G. H. Witthaus. The business affairs of the late firms will be settled by the surviving partners.

GABRIEL J. WITTHAUS.
G. HENRY WITTHAUS.
EDWIN J. WITTHAUS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm names of G. H. & E. J. WITTHAUS & CO., in New-York, and WITTHAUS & CO., in London, and will continue the business heretofore carried on by their late firms.

G. HENRY WITTHAUS,
EDWIN J. WITTHAUS,
GABRIEL J. WITTHAUS.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of O. K. KING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872. OLIVER K. KING. THOS. J. HAND.

The subscribers have this day formed copartnership, under the firm name of KING, TINNEY & CO., for the transaction of a general railway, banking and employment business, and have taken an office at No. 21 Nassau-st.

OLIVER K. KING.
N. S. TINNEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872. CHAS. E. LEWIS.

OFFICE OF M. L. FOWLER & CO., NO. 26 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of M. L. FOWLER & CO. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and other securities bought and sold on commission.

MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
ALFRED C. WHITE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—The new church edifice erected by the Corporation of St. Bartholomew's Church on the corner of Madison-av. and 44th-st., will be opened for Divine service on the first SUNDAY in November, the third day of the month. The services will be held at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon; the seats for that day will be free; the building will also be open to the public for inspection on Thursday the last day of October and Friday the 1st day of November from 10 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 in the evening of both days.

Eminent artists will preside at the fine organ just finished for the Church by Messrs. J. H. & C. S. Odell during those days, and in the evening selections of music will be rendered by the choir. The pews will be offered for sale by auction at the Church on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock.

Maps of the pews with numbers and prices will be ready at the time of the sale. By order of the Vestry.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE House of Rest for Consumptives will be held at St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d st., New-York, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio. A collection will be made on behalf the charity.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—All Saints' Day.—Service on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7¾ o'clock; the names will be read of those who have died while connected with the Parish during the last five years.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Service THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ A. M., and THIS EVENING at 7½. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer confirmation in the EVENING.

PEW WANTED—TO HIRE IN DR. JOHN HALL'S Church. Address W. B. T., Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States, Government 6s, 1881 - - -	$373,400
In hands of Trustees, Do., -	229,000
Cash in Bank and other Assets	120,013
Total - - - - - -	$722,413

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Prest. Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM H. MACY, Prest. Seam. Bk. for Svgs.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. B. JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEORGE ADLARD.

Office, Park Bank Building,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WM. H. ROSS, MANAGER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchant's Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, (through Muller, Wilkins & Co. Auctioneers,) seventy of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to cover the lands, canal, franchise and personal property in Michigan therein described, and bearing date July 1, 1870, made by said Company to Charles L. Frost, Trustee, duly recorded. And the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell, separately, at the same time and place, and by the same auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, one hundred and forty other such bonds, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which one hundred and forty bonds were issued on the security of the same trust deed. Any further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated Oct. 19, 1872. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver, Ocean National Bank.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ELIAS J. HENDRICKSON, plaintiff, against ROSANNA BARBER, and Willard A. Barber, her husband, and Sarah J. Meeks, Margaretha Lampert, and Michael Lampert, her husband, James T. Perry, Barbara Winter, and Adam Winter, her husband, Herman Alberst, Philip Schmitt, Stephen R. Frazier, Francis Fely, George A. Baker, Daniel E. Hoadley and Thaddeus K. Martin, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 397 Fulton-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 9, 1872.

WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

STATE REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
Gen. JOHN A. DIX.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.
For Canal Commissioner,
REUBEN W. STROUD.
For State Prison Inspector,
EZRA GRAVES.
For Congressman at Large,
LYMAN TREMAIN.

CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Supreme Court,
NOAH DAVIS.
For Superior Court,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For City Judge,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For District-Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.
For Coroner,
ADOLPH KESSLER.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We have repeatedly barged the *Express* with having suppressed the proofs of the Tammany Ring frauds, which we published over a year ago. Once or twice it has summoned up what we suppose it calls the "courage" to deny this statement. It did so last night in its usual coarse fashion, saying that its "files give the lie" to our assertion. This is a matter easily susceptible of proof. Let the *Express* give the date of the paper in which it published the proofs above alluded to. We assert again that it has deliberately and dishonestly suppressed those proofs. Instead of wrangling about the matter, let it cite the paper which will refute our charges.

With Gen. DIX as Governor of the State, and Mr. HAVEMEYER as Mayor of the City, the public interests will be in safe hands. Can any prudent citizen hesitate about voting for these gentlemen? There is still talk about "bargaining" in reference to Mr. HAVEMEYER. We hope our readers will disregard all such gossip, and make up their minds to do their duty by voting for Mr. HAVEMEYER as Mayor, and for the State Reform ticket as announced every day in our columns. Our candidates are announced every day at the head of this page. We do not see what more we can do to make known our own preferences on the subject. We should not put these names up if we did not earnestly desire to have the people support them. Vote for DIX and HAVEMEYER next Tuesday—never mind what people say about "bargains." Every voter has it in his power to defeat bargains, real or imaginary, and if our advice is followed, our State ticket and our City and County ticket will be elected just as they stand.

Mr. GREELEY'S paper says that Mr. D. C. LITTLEJOHN is "vindicated." We do not see how. The charges against him remain unanswered. He has been the obsequious agent of Tammany, and has not labored without reward. He has been false to his friends and false to his party. These things have been proved. It is the duty of the Republicans of Oswego County to send an honest Republican to the Assembly, and not a Tammany tool. They can do this by electing Mr. DANIEL G. FORT, and remitting LITTLEJOHN to the quiet enjoyment of his Tammany plunder.

The *World* is always "wise and philosophical," as some of its contemporaries take malicious pleasure in telling it, and yesterday it proved its claim to this praise by making a brace of statements which are at least worth attention. In one article it says: "If every Democrat in the Union supports Mr. GREELEY at the polls, he will be elected." Wonderful discovery; worthy of a wise and philosophic mind. It might further be said that if "every citizen in the Union supports Mr. GREELEY, he will be elected"—and so he would. If pigs had wings, they would probably fly. The drawback to the *World's* hypothesis is that the reasons it gave some weeks ago why Democrats should *not* support GREELEY, still weigh powerfully with the bulk of the party, who cannot throw a double back-somersault with quite so much ease as the *World*. In another article it says that "Mr. TILDEN'S services in City affairs make him a sufficient indorser of the character of any alliance in Municipal politics he chooses." Now, when Mr. TILDEN "indorsed" ANDREW H. GREEN as Controller, what did the *World* say of him? That he was a "railway speculator," and a fellow-conspirator with TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY. How is it that the *World* has changed its opinion of Mr. TILDEN? Why did it abuse him as an associate of thieves because he "indorsed" ANDREW H. GREEN, an honest man, for an important office? Let us hear a word of explanation on this point.

We do not see room for doubt as to which way the Reform vote of this City should be cast for Mayor. Mr. HAVEMEYER has the confidence of every citizen who knows either his private or public life. He will enter on his office backed by that body of earnest men which, independently of party, joined in the great movement a year ago. If he were not (as he is) heart and soul a Reformer himself, he could not betray so powerful a constituency; and being in full sympathy with it, he must make an incalculably better Mayor for its support. There is an excellent chance to elect him, and if the honest people of this City cannot perform so plain a duty under all existing circumstances, we can only say they will deserve the kind of Government his defeat would fasten on us.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Bar of the State, without regard to party, will exert themselves to secure the approval, at the approaching election, of the amendment to the Constitution relating to the Commission of Appeals. It simply extends the term of that body, and provides for expediting justice, by clearing the accumulated cases from the Court of Appeal.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, Mr. ETHAN FLAGG, is a man whom all parties ought to take pleasure in supporting. He is thoroughly acquainted with the district, is a man of wealth and of unblemished reputation, and has shown in his own neighborhood the most patient and intelligent devotion to public affairs. He would make an eminently useful member.

We hope that our friends in this City will not neglect the splendid opportunity they now have to rid the City of the disgrace of being represented in Congress by Tammany tools. Cast a solid vote for TREMAIN as against "Sunset" COX, who has always been obedient to Tammany. Unite for such men as Dr. DUNN against the former Know-Nothing and treacherous JAMES BROOKS; for Mr. LAWSON, as against the "trimmer" SHAW; for Mr. MELLISH, as against HARDY, (Tammany Clerk of Common Council,) or CONNOLLY, (Tammany Judge,) and for Mr. DARLING, as against that worst of political adventurers, FERNANDO WOOD. The choice cannot be difficult. Let us have a solid vote of the honest people for the best candidates.

That people have made up their minds that Gen. GRANT is the proper man to vote for next Tuesday, and *not* HORACE GREELEY, is generally agreed. It is in the air. But it is of no use for them to make up their minds unless they also take the trouble to *vote*. The only hope of the Democrats is in the over confidence and lassitude of the Republicans. Let our friends remember this. Let us bring out our fullest strength next Tuesday, in every part of the Union. Our work has been done well thus far, but little will it profit us if we do not turn out in a solid mass next Tuesday.

It is of the utmost importance that the Committee of Seventy should retain public confidence in regard to the fair and disinterested spirit which actuates its selection of candidates for local and legislative positions. In the Sixteenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts, certain of its members appear to have rejected the best candidates and indorsed the worst. The Committee owes it alike to the public and to the cause of Reform, which it represents, to give its reasons for prefering the Tammany nominee in the Twentieth District, JOHN D. COUGHLAN, to the Republican candidate, WM. S. OPDYKE, and for indorsing PETER WOODS in the Sixteenth District, in preference to either WM. LAIMBEER or NICHOLAS HAUGHTON. If the Committee has any reasons to justify its choice in these districts, the sooner it makes them public the better, as its judgment is directly contrary to that of the vast majority of Reformers.

The Two Candidates.

The time for argument is nearly passed; but if there are any who yet hesitate as to their duty and interest on Tuesday, let them ask themselves the following questions, and give them a candid answer:

1. Would not the election of Mr. GREELEY make the future of business uncertain? Would it be possible to tell what he would do with the Treasury Department, or what influence his course would have on the credit of the country?

2. Would not Mr. GREELEY'S election tend to make every extreme secessionist feel that a party favorable to his views of Government, and sympathizing with his passions and prejudices, was in power?

3. Would not Mr. GREELEY'S election give good ground to those affected by the Four teenth and Fifteenth Amendments—both to those restrained and to those protected thereby—to think that those amendments would not be enforced firmly or thoroughly? And would not such a feeling tend to a disastrous state of affairs in the Southern States?

4. Would not the election of Mr. GREELEY, with his known peculiarities of temperament, and his avowed views with reference to several questions in our foreign affairs, involve considerable danger of foreign complications, plunged into without deliberation, and managed without dignity or wisdom?

5. Would not the election of Mr. GREELEY be likely to be fatal to the progress of real civil service reform, on account of the impossibility of applying its principles to the redistribution of a vast number of offices, and also on account of the notorious hostility of the leaders of the Democratic Party to any such reform?

6. Finally, would not Mr. GREELEY'S election be substantially the installation of the Democratic Party, with nearly all the objections unremoved which have kept the people from trusting that party for the past twelve years?

On the other hand: 1. Would not the election of Gen. GRANT give all reasonable assurance of a prosperous business future—and certainly of the steady maintenance of the line of conduct by the Treasury, now so well known and approved by the country? Would it not be certain that nothing would be done to impair the credit of the Government, or to give any sudden shock to the business interests of the country?

2. Would not Gen. GRANT'S election make every earnest, honest Union man feel that the Government was in the hands of a party heartily in sympathy with his own sentiments, and bound to see, under all circumstances, that the integrity of the country should never be even questioned?

3. Would not the election of President GRANT insure the temperate but impartial enforcement of the recent amendments to the National Constitution, and put an end to all fear or hope that they could be violated with impunity—and would not this one fact do more than anything else could do to insure lasting reconciliation at the South?

4. Would not Gen. GRANT'S election be the strongest possible guarantee that our foreign affairs would be conducted with honor, with prudence, and with the aid of the very best minds of the country?

5. Would not the election of Gen. GRANT give us grounds to expect a greater progress than has even now been made in the direction of civil service reform; and is it not true that the President has already *done* for this reform more than Mr. GREELEY dares to *promise* to do?

6. Finally, would not the election of Gen. GRANT over the desperate coalition formed against him, be likely to result in the disintegration of the Democratic Party, in the practical withdrawal of all opposition to the results of the war, and in greater attention from politicians generally to the material wants of the country?

These are questions which every intelligent man can answer for himself, and it is the duty of such men to do so. There never was a canvass where the right way for men who are not extreme partisans, but are careful citizens, who seek the real interests of the country, was so plain.

What all Citizens Should Think About.

Every man's reputation receives a color from the character of the place in which he lives. The impression thus created may, in the case of a particular individual, be very incorrect. It often is so. But correct or incorrect, it exists. We might give a variety of illustrations of this, but they are not needed. The principal is so obvious and universal that every one's observation and experience will at once supply instances of its application.

If the Reform movement in this City shall fail, and the Ring be reinstated in power, every New-Yorker, when away from home, will be known as coming from a City where swindling in sums of millions of dollars is, with the full encouragement of a majority of the voters, carried on in open day, with scarcely an attempt at concealment. The frauds which the reform has checked were bad enough for the reputation of the Metropolis and its inhabitants, but their effect in this respect was slight compared with what that of their renewal would be. The familiar saying "if a man cheats you once it is his fault; if he does it again it is your own," will be felt all over the country to have a very forcible application to the people of New-York. For what the Ring have hitherto done, the Ring themselves have been principally blamed; for what they may hereafter do, if replaced in office, the fault will be laid, and justly laid, at the door of the tax-payers. The first frauds, it may be said, and with considerable trut h were perpetrated before the people had any warning of their extent. But this cannot be said another time. If the money of the City is again paid away by millions for things which are never received, or which, at best, are worth but a fraction of what is charged for them—if hereafter all that certain officials have to do, when they want large amounts to put into their own pockets, is simply to take them, the community outside the Metropolis will look much more at the agency of the voters in the matter than at that of the Ring.

There ought to be throughout the United States and througout the world, a dignity connected with the character of an inhabitant of New-York second to that pertaining to the character of an inhabitant ot no other city on the face of the earth, and everything that might by any possibility tend to impair that dignity should be a matter of profound and earnest interest to its citizens. The pecuniary loss, if the Reform movement shall fail, will be very great—great enough, perhaps, seriously to embarrass a City of even the immense wealth of New-York, for no man can say what the Ring, if emboldened by the defeat of the reformers, may not attempt. But, heavy as that loss will be, it ought to be looked upon by our citizens as a trifle compared with the injury of the City's character. Every man that has a home here should feel that the honor of New-York is a thing which personally and closely pertains to himself. Every effort he can make to guard that honor, should be considered not merely a duty, but a privilege. The renewal of such scandalous transactions as were perpetrated when the Ring was in power, should be regarded by him not only as a disgrace to the City, but as a discredit to his own character as a citizen. We need more of this feeling here. If it prevailed as it ought to prevail, and as it *does* in some places manifest itself, the adherents of the Ring would next Tuesday meet with a rebuke so emphatic, that there would be no cause for apprehension that even an attempt would be made by them, at the election of 1873, to regain their sway.

There is another point deserving of attention in connection with this topic. A nation is known abroad, to a very great degree, by the character of its principal city. The United States and its inhabitants are judged of in Europe, very much by what is read and heard in regard to New-York. If our Municipal Government is conducted in such a manner as to be a disgrace to civilization, and an offense to the most ordinary principles of common honesty, Americans abroad, from whatever part of the Great Republic they come, will have to suffer for it. The bad conduct of a few of our States, many years ago, in regard to their pecuniary obligations, was spoken of in Europe as *American* repudiation; and Americans, though from parts of the country which had nothing whatever to do with this conduct, felt keenly its effects. A riot anywhere between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is referred to as an *American* riot. And if the largest City on our continent, and the one incomparably best known in Europe, shall be governed by the Ring, nothing can prevent our countrymen abroad from being continually mortified by hearing that Ring alluded to as the kind of men whom Americans voluntarily place in their important Municipal offices.

The Late John A. Griswold.

The Republican Party of this State has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy. He was one of our stanchest friends—a man who firmly, we may almost say religiously, believed in the principles and objects of the Republican Party, and who would at any time have made heavy sacrifices to insure their success. The same shrewdness and perseverance which he brought to bear upon his private business, he was always ready to apply to the task of maintaining his political principles, and defending his associates. We have seen, during the last few months, conspicuous and memorable instances of the readiness with which some men can falsify their entire political career, upbraid their friends of a lifetime, and denounce every opinion they ever held. Selfishness and treachery seem to come naturally to men like REUBEN E. FENTON and DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN—not to mention others of still greater pretensions. Mr. GRISWOLD was a man of a very different stamp. He was always true to his convictions, and was guided by as fine a sense of honor as was ever entertained by a man in public life. When in Congress, at a troubled and embarrassing period, he showed the greatest tact and good sense, and would have saved some of his friends from great mistakes if they had followed his advice. In 1868 he was certainly elected Governor of the State, but was counted out by the infamous system of fraud which Tammany had by that time perfected. The *Tribune* always declared, until this year, that Mr. GRISWOLD was duly elected—but now that it "responds to Tammany," it is of opinion that the Democratic candidate fairly won.

We are deeply grieved to speak of Mr. GRISWOLD'S career as one that is closed. He had great opportunities of usefulness before him—and in his private position his life was very precious to his own family and to his friends. Few men had so many friends or so few enemies. He was always welcome wherever he went—a man who carried with him a fund of cheerfulness and good humor, which were irresistible in their influence, and which made him a delightful guest at every table and in every household. He was in all respects a true and honest gentleman, a man of a type never too common, and less common now than ever. Our regret for his loss will be shared by every one who knew him, and with this regret will be associated a deep feeling of sympathy for the wife and children who have been bereaved under unusually sad and distressing circumstances.

The Seventh Congressional District.

THOMAS J. CREAMER is the Tammany candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of this City. His opponent is CONRAD GEIB, the standard-bearer of Republicans and Reformers. Between these two men there should be no hesitation in making a choice. CREAMER'S record as an agent of the Ring cannot be forgotten so quickly. His advocacy of the Two per Cent. Tax Levy bill alone should be a sufficient argument for his defeat, if there were not a hundred and one other acts of his official life of a more serious nature. When the bill in question was before the Senate in 1871, he was its principal advocate. He it was who argued that the citizens of New-York were anxious to confide their financial affairs to the tender mercies of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, on the ground that, with four such incorruptible patriots, the revenue of the City would be carefully collected, and honestly disbursed. In reply to the remarks of Senator PARKER, among other things, he said:

"I support this bill because I believe that it is eminently a measure of reform, which has been introduced here in response to the demands of the people of New-York, by those who are responsible for the Government of that City, and who are trying to give it the best Government possible."

In like manner when the movement was set on foot to erect a statue to TWEED, in consequence of the eminent public services he had rendered to the City of New-York, TOM CREAMER was foremost among the contributors. He knew that in honoring the Boss he was honoring himself; for the acts which he had deemed in that benign person were worthy of perpetuation in bronze, he had been a sharer in to a considerable extent. Is this the man to represent a respectable district in Congress? Certainly not; and if the reform elements are not brought to bear in the very strongest manner, his defeat cannot be secured. There is not much time now for work; but whatever the result may be, the few days remaining ought to be used to secure the election of Mr. GEIB. CREAMER is in reality a sprout from the dead carcass of the Tammany Ring, and to check his further growth is one of the duties of the hour.

"Let Us Have Peace."

Now that the campaign is nearly ended, and the fierce strife of the last four months promises to give way to an era of quiet and repose, by the almost unanimous re-election of Gen. GRANT, the jaded ears of the public are unexpectedly saluted with the sounds of a fresh conflict that is about to spring up in the ranks of the defeated enemy. The motley followers of HORACE GREELEY, having utterly failed in their struggle through the hot Summer months to make any impression upon the Grant forces, and seeing the fortunes of war all against them, with inevitable and ignominious defeat staring them in the face, have now taken to fighting among themselves. And what is especially deplorable, is the fact that the new civil war threatens to be even more scandalous, bitter, and personal, if possible, than that which they have been waging against their common foe. The "Liberal" Republicans are charging the Democrats with having displayed no zeal in the fight, and with having deserted in flocks on the eve of every engagement during the campaign; while the Democrats, on the other hand, accuse the Liberals of having furnished no recruits to the rank and file of the army, but only a commanding general and a few subordinate officers, all of whom have proved themselves incompetent and worthless. Even the officers themselves have taken to abusing each other, and, in their mutual criminations and recriminations, have more than established the unfitness for leadership charged against them by the Democrats.

The National Committee denounces the State Committee as a useless ally in the fight, while the State Committee denounces the National Committee as worse than useless. ETHAN ALLEN thinks JOHN COCHRANE'S bombast has made the Liberal campaign ridiculous, while JOHN COCHRANE thinks ETHAN ALLEN'S employment of WOOD and BLUMENGER has made it infamous. Both of these worthies are loud in their complaints against their campaign orators and their newspaper organs. DOOLITTLE has belied his name and destroyed his reputation by doing too much, while SUMNER has imperiled his party and disappointed his friends by not doing enough. SCHURZ came into the ranks too late, and KILPATRICK came too early. Even GREELEY himself lifted up his voice too often in the campaign, while GRATZ BROWN lifted something else with scandalous frequency. But GREELEY'S man Friday, the poor organ-grinder of the *Tribune*, comes in for the worst maledictions of all. It has grieved the heart of the Chairman of the National Committee, for many weeks past, that the "Liberal" cause should be so feebly supported in the "organ" that was expected to furnish irresistible thunder for the campaign. That the TIMES should keep the *Tribune* continually on the defensive in the fight, was bemoaned at the Glenham Head-quarters as a burning mortification and shame. Hints of the general dissatisfaction expressed at the weak and puerile management of the Greeley "organ" have occasionally found their way into the "Liberal" Press for some time past, and now that the coalition is falling to pieces, and the great "Cincinnati movement" is about to collapse in disgrace, the curses that are heaped upon the head of our poor friend, the "Professor of Journalism," are open and loud. The last number of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, a paper that "led off," so to speak, in the "Liberal movement," and, therefore, has a right to criticise those who have assumed to conduct the campaign, arraigns the Professor not only for incompetency to edit an "organ," but even goes so far as to impute treason to the cause. Listen to the following:

"The incomprehensible person who has had the management of the *Tribune* since Mr. GREELEY left it continues to do his best to betray the cause intrusted to him. His most conspicuous effort in this way is to make it appear, not only that the one-term principle is utterly unimportant, but to defend Gen. GRANT from any suspicion of aiming at despotic powers. His favorite mode of doing this is by calling the Grantites 'Two-term Men.' This, of course, conflicts directly with the views of the entire Liberal and Democratic Press, and confuses their main issue. The *Spirit of the Times* has repeatedly called the attention of the *Tribune* to the fatal effects of calling the Grantites a two-term party, and more than once privately urged, through some of Mr. GREELEY'S nearest friends, that the expression be changed to that of 'Unlimited Re-electionists;' but this counsel had no effect upon the youth in charge. Even as late as last week he declared editorially that the *Tribune* had never been able to see that GRANT'S re-election for a second term would lead to his usurpation of the public liberties."

After quoting a paragraph from the *Tribune*, illustrating its points, the *Spirit of the Times* exclaims: "If the man who does this at the head of a Greeley paper is not an idiot, then he is something worse." And further on it says: "If this representative of Mr. GREELEY cannot be restrained from such a mischievous use of pen and ink, and made to conform to the Cincinnati platform, the rest of us, who have newspapers laboring for Reform, had better withdraw from an incoherent series of endeavors." But the climax of indignation and contempt for the organ-grinder is reached in the following paragraph:

"Here was launched a cause greater than any known to our land since that of the first revolution, and equally worthy to invite the souls of men. Yet behold, through the unexpected evil of Mr. GREELEY'S absence from his editorial post, we soon find the key-note of the canvass dropped, and the convictions of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, DE TOCQUEVILLE, HENRY CLAY, CHARLES SUMNER, CARL SCHURZ, LYMAN TRUMBULL, Gen. BANKS, Gov. CURTIN, and even HORACE GREELEY himself, supplanted by the shallow thought of WHITELAW REID! *He*, Master REID, does not see much danger in the re-elective principle! He, forsooth, 'does not agree with those who regard the President as harboring ideas of usurpation, or purposes hostile to the republican form of government!' and being thus satisfied, Master REID complacently issues his guarantee that GRANT and his followers are nothing more than two-term men."

Now it may be true that the distinguished Professor has failed to sound the "key-note" of the Liberal movement, but we submit that some allowance is to be made for the difficult task he was set to perform. That he has willfully betrayed his trust, we are loth to believe. Indeed, we think that any one who has gazed upon the likenesses of the Professor that have been portrayed, from time to time, in the matchless cartoons of NAST, must be convinced that he has fully appreciated the responsibilities of his position; and so far from having neglected his duty, his bent form, disheveled hair, and frenzied look tell, in words only too plain, that he has worked himself well nigh to insanity in trying to fulfill his mission. It may be true that he has sometimes sacrificed clearness to brevity—as great journalists are apt to do—and this will account for his use of the words "two term" in lieu of "unlimited re-electionists." But it really don't make much difference, and, on this point, we think the *Spirit of the Times* is hypercritical. At any rate, we are convinced that the Professor has done his best with the material he had, and, as we before suggested, some allowance should be made by those who now criticise his efforts, for the intrinsic weakness of the cause he advocated. And now, instead of waging an unseemly war with each other, holding one another up to contempt, and exposing their mutual shortcomings, we would advise the "Liberal" chiefs to "clasp hands over the bloody chasm," and let "bygones be bygones." They have all been wofully mistaken in their calculations; they started off on a movement that had no foundation but personal spite, and never had the slightest prospect of success; and the best thing they can now do is to call a meeting in some public place, and, in the face and eyes of the world, pass a unanimous resolution that they have all been sore-headed asses together. This would be the simple truth of the matter, and "truth is mighty and will prevail." Let us have peace.

Leather and Luther.

We are accustomed to look upon the barber as the most peaceful and innocent of men. He is rarely brought before the magistrate for offenses against the person of his fellow-man, and a radical barber of bloodthirsty views has never, heretofore, made an appearance, even during the most sanguinary of popular insurrections. The shoe-maker is, not unfrequently, addicted to confounding the cuticle of his neighbor with the leather which forms the raw material of his trade, and in such cases carves either with equal indifference. Indeed, we have the authority of Mrs. Nickleby for the theory that familiarity with leather develops the murderous instincts of man. Even the greatly-divided tailor, who ought, if there is truth in proverbs, to possess only a ninth part of the irascibility of the average man, is much more frequently in difficulties with the police than is the barber. To the latter the timid citizen, who lives in dread of the burglar and the highwayman, fearlessly bares his neck, and feels without a touch of timidity the rasping of the deadly razor.

To him, also, the decrepit beau, in whom age and indigestion have played havoc with the nervous system, calmly submits his head, and serenely sniffs the odor of his singeing hair, heedless of the burning possibilities of the heated curling-tongs. And yet what wide-spread massacre and comprehensive torture the barber could inflict were he so disposed! Fancy a league of communistic barbers, sworn to avenge themselves upon their prosperous and presumably aristocratic customers. On a given day, by a nearly simultaneous accident with the tongs, they could reduce the majority of New-York's young leaders of the "German" to a painful and pitiable condition of brown-paper plasters, and plunge them, so to speak, in cooling lotions. Or at, say precisely half-past nine on any appointed morning, a concerted sweep of the tonsorial razor might murder half the substantial business men of the City. This is, indeed, a terrible picture, but it is due to the peaceful instincts of the barber, or perhaps to the soothing influences of constant association with soap, that it has not, long since, been made a more terrible reality.

It is with just apprehension that our readers will learn of a riot which has recently taken place in Paris, and in which barbers were alone concerned. It compels us to face the possibility that the Parisian barber has suddenly changed his nature, and, abandoning the peaceful habits which have made him unique among Frenchmen, has determined to emulate the violent tactics of the sanguinary shoe-maker. A master-barber having employed two German assistants, his shop was immediately besieged by three hundred excited barbers, brandishing the fiery tongs and the glittering razor, and fiercely demanding, under pain of instant death, that the two obnoxious Germans should be discharged. That the rioters carried their point is not a matter of much consequence to us, but the sudden outbreak of a riotous disposition on the part of the Parisian barber is full of alarming possibilities. Should the same spirit infect barbers of other cities, all security in shaving would vanish, and no man could enter a barber's shop without the fear that he might be subsequently carried out, his ears docked with cruel shears, his temples scarified with red-hot tongs, and his throat fatally cut by the murderous razor. Should these evil days arrive, men would no longer speak of the soothing influence of soap, but would mournfully admit that the homicidal leather which impels the shoe-maker to crime had been at last rivaled by the maddening lather, urging the once peaceful barber to visit with torturing fire and slaughtering steel the persons of the prosperous public.

Bicycles.

The utter failure of the velocipede as a substitute for the saddle-horse is just now emphasized by the fact that, in the present dearth of horses, no one has alluded to the velocipede as a possible solution of the problem how the business man is to reach his office, in case the cars and stages should cease running. It is true that a gleam of hope has illumined the sadness of those injudicious persons who, four years ago, built or bought hundreds of velocipedes, which they have never been able to sell. They have now exhumed a few of these machines from the cellar and garret, and placed them in show-windows with seductively low prices affixed to them. Still, nobody buys them, and it is safe to say that nobody will, so long as the cause which originally prevented the velocipede from attaining popularity among us still remains.

The failure of the velocipede was not due, as many suppose, to any inherent defect in the machine. It could easily be managed in streets not excessively crowded with vehicles, and though some effort was required to set it in motion, it could be ridden with comparatively little exertion. Of course, more strength was needed to make a single revolution of the driving-wheel than is exerted by the pedestrian in making a single step, but since one turn of the driving-wheel propelled the velocipede nearly three yards, while the pedestrian gained but about twenty inches in a single step, it is probable that the rider of the velocipede traveled over a given distance with less effort than the pedestrian.

The real cause of the failure of the velocipede was the tyranny of the small boy. This shameless and exasperating mouthpiece of crude and unreasoning public opinion crushed out the velocipede, and drove its patrons into the obscurity of back yards and private piazzas. Whenever a man presented himself on the street, mounted upon his bicycle, the small boy, multiplying himself in the appalling manner which is his habit on occasions when his presence is particularly undesirable, surrounded him like a poisonous cloud. Shut out from the sight of his fellow-men by the crowding and clamorous foe, the velocipede-rider was exposed unaided, to the jeers and insulting comments of his tormentors. His style of riding was ridiculed; his dress, and especially his boots were openly disparaged, and contemptuous wagers were loudly laid upon his probable mental condition. The bravest rider quailed before this ordeal. No man would consent to ride even the finest Arabian horse in existence were he to be surrounded with hundreds of shrill-voiced enemies, shouting, "He can't ride!" "Hi! Look at his boots once!" and betting peanuts in support of the proposition, "He's afraid of falling; see how pale he is." Much less would any man brave such a trial in behalf of the possible pleasures of bicycle riding. The small boy banished the bicycle so thoroughly that no one now dares even to mention the machine that called forth such universal juvenile reprobation. It is only by force of numbers that the small boy can be overcome. Had the riders of bicycles gone forth in companies of fifty or a hundred, they would have mutually encouraged one another, and thus defied the sneers of the small boy until the velocipede had lost for him its novelty, and consequently its interest. Had this plan been adopted, we should now find the bicycle a general favorite, and we should look to it as a possible means of temporarily supplying the dearth of ordinary means of conveyance.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

To the Committee of Seventy:

GENTLEMEN: On the 21st inst., the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District of this City voluntarily tendered me their unsought and unexpected nomination for member of Assembly. On the 25th inst., the Committee of Fifty appointed, at a reform mass-meeting, held at the Cooper Institute in September last, approved that nomination and subsequently recommended like action on the part of your Committee. Feeling highly honored by these marks of confidence from those who were faithfully laboring for greater purity in Government, and heartily sympathizing with their efforts, I did not feel at liberty to refuse the proffered nomination, even at the sacrifice of personal preferences. Since my acceptance, I have learned with some surprise that your Committee, at a meeting on the 29th inst., when only twenty-eight members were present, voted to approve the candidate of Tammany Hall in that district, Mr. John D. Coughlin.

The reasons given for this action by several members of your Committee are two-fold—first, that the Committee had already favored too large a proportion of Republican candidates; and secondly, that my father, Mr. George Opdyke, had opposed the City charter proposed by your distinguished body last Winter.

As your Committee was formed as a non-partisan body, the first reason seems inadmissible, since in this view you should select the best candidates, entirely regardless of their party affinities. As to the second, let me say that in this case I am willing, that the sins of the father should be visited upon the son. If it be a sin to criticise any action of your Committee, I am not guiltless. While I have always appreciated the high motives actuating the Committee of Seventy, I am not one who places his conscience or his vote in its keeping. In my judgment, it has happened that the wisdom of its action has not been in proportion to the excellence of its intentions, and I await the final judgment of the citizens of New-York as to the infallibility of its decisions. I believe that its proposed City charter contained such radical defects that no officials, however able and pure, could have achieved good government under it; and that it was therefore the duty of every true friend of Municipal reform to labor for its needed amendment.

I believe also that the character of the Committee's selections of candidates last year for municipal offices, was not such, in all cases, as to make its approval a trustworthy guide to the friends of Reform. Unblemished personal character and an unquestioned record, will prove a much safer guide to voters. These tests may be fulfilled in Mr. Coughlin's case, but not having the pleasure of his acquaintance, and not being able to find his name, occupation, or address in the Directory, I am not able to inform myself in this respect.

Under the circumstances, I am impelled not to submit to the attempted ostracism, and I accept the challenge to seek the suffrages of the citizens of the Twentieth Assembly District, although in opposition to the choice of your Committee. I know that I can without fear invite a scrutiny of my record as a citizen, and as a member of the Municipal Government in former years, and it will now rest with the voters of the district to decide between the three candidates before them, and by their decision say whether a private citizen may not differ in opinion from your powerful Committee, and yet be a sincere and honest Reformer.

Yours respectfully, WM. S. OPDYKE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Committee of Seventy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice with surprise that in the Sixteenth Assembly District the Committee of Seventy have recommended for Member of Assembly, Peter Woods, the candidate of Tammany Hall. The other candidates nominated in that district are Nicholas Haughton, the nominee of Apollo Hall; Wm. Leimbeer, formerly State Senator, the Reform and Republican nominee, and James Irving, member last year until his expulsion, an independent candidate. To those who know all these men, and there are few in the district who do not, the choice of the Committee seems to indicate an unsuspected degree of blindness, or something worse. Has not this Committee about fulfilled its mission?

DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1871.

What is Kernan Up For?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is perfectly patent that Francis Kernan was put up to save the Catholic vote for Greeley. Before the Rochester Convention, it is well known that one-half the Irish Catholic Democrats could not be held for Horace Greeley. After it was decreed that Hoffman had to go overboard, notwithstanding his flourish at Baltimore, it was determined that Augustus Schell should be the Tammany nominee for Governor. The State was manipulated accordingly, but the "Cheesepressers," on the one hand, and "Chappaquacks," on the other, took fright and combined to nominate Mr. Kernan. This, as I said before, was boldly designed to save the scampering Catholic Democrats, and possibly gain others who are not Democrats. This having been the design of Mr. Kernan's nomination, all upright and consistent Christians, Catholic as well as Protestant, ought to meet the indignity with scorn and resentment.

NO CHURCH AND STATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

A Tammany Candidate for Assistant Alderman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a few works through your columns to the voters of the Eleventh Assembly District, (Twentieth Ward.) John Bennett is a candidate for Assistant Alderman in the above, and is working hard for his election. As this man is unknown to most of our good citizens, allow me to say a few words.

In the first place he is a stool-pigeon of John V. Gridley, (whom every one knows as a go-between of Tammany Hall and the Republican Party.) He formerly kept a billiard-room and gin-mill on Eighth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, and held two or three sinecures, one of which netted him $3,800 per year. Moreover he is a loafer and gambler. He kept about one year ago a dance-house in Twenty-fourth street, which was frequented by both men and women of the lowest possible grade. And this man now comes forward and asks the people to vote for him.

Please give this an insertion in your valuable paper, as it will do much toward defeating this man, who, if elected, would be a disgrace to the position.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1872.

Not a Candidate for Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your issue of today that you give my name as one of the many candidates for Congress in the Second District, and as the nominee of the National Democrats. By referring to my letter of the 16th inst., published in the Brooklyn *Union*, you will observe that I declined those nominations—not through any ill-feeling toward them, as I believe them to be honest men, working to help secure the election of Grant and Wilson—but because my business takes up too much of my time to permit me to give the requisite attention to politics when the acceptance of the nomination would have necessitated. I have always been a Republican, and am so still. I heartily cooperate with my party in Brooklyn, and shall cast my vote for and lend my influence to support the regular candidate, Mr. A. J. Perry.

JOHN F. HENRY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1872.

York County, Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune*, last week, expatiated at some length on the corruption carried on in our good old Commonwealth, and, among others, cited that of York County, very innocently (not ignorantly) forgetting to mention that these very men who now hold the York County reins are, to a man, friends to the Greeley movement. Messrs. Greeley and Reid may succeed in deceiving those of their readers who live away from such scenes of corruption, but some of us are not yet asleep. Both York and Cumberland Counties are slowly but surely throwing off their Democratic yokes, and will, ere long, bask in the sunlight of a pure, Republican administration.

D. S. BAKER,
ALLEN, Cumberland County, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872.

What His Constituents Think of Mr. Husted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your course with reference to Mr. James W. Husted and his renomination for the Assembly is most cordially indorsed by the people of this district, of which I am a resident, though temporarily stopping here. At his first election, four years ago, he enjoyed the reputation of being an honest man, and in his duties at Albany the ensuing Winter he acquitted himself quite satisfactorily. Until that time a custom was prevalent in his district to elect no person for a second consecutive term; but by means of open, shame-faced bribery at the nominating Convention and at the polls, he succeeded in foisting himself upon the people for a second term; and although some of the most prominent Republican journals have refused to support him since that time, yet he has succeeded in securing his annual election up to the present by a recourse to the same means which he used in 1869. During his second term in the Lower House he has not only affiliated with all the rings and cliques that afforded any prospect of pecuniary emolument, but has continually neglected affairs in his district which demanded his attention. His course in this campaign has been decidedly wavering. Just after the Cincinnati Convention he privately announced his intention to support Greeley. But, for some unexplainable cause, he has concluded not to go where he very properly belongs. The resolution passed by the nominating Convention indorsing his course for the past four years, re-echoed in no manner the sentiments of the people. His constituency are thoroughly disgusted with him, and if he secures his election in the present canvass, it will only be by bribery and a lavish expenditure of money. The people should treat him as a common enemy. For my part, I shall endeavor to do my duty, both at the polls and elsewhere, and secure for him a defeat that he so justly merits.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872.

Prof. Pepper's Second Lecture on Light and Optical Illusions.

Steinway Hall was well filled last night to hear Prof. Pepper on light, and to see the numerous strange illusions which the clever lecturer introduces into his subject. Across the hall a platform had been erected, on which were various philosophical instruments. Prof. Pepper is a gentleman of middle age, with that peculiar complexion which resembles Mr. Dickens, and has a clear and distinct voice. He commenced by paying a high compliment to Prof. Morton, and the admirable methods of American instruction, and declared that though there might be special apparatus in single European institutions which might excel those in the American schools of learning, nevertheless the collections he had seen here under one roof surpassed anything for completeness he had seen abroad. To prove how highly he esteemed our schools of science, he had determined to leave a son of his here to finish his studies. He spoke of refraction, reflection, polarized light, but dwelt most on that remarkable trait called persistence of vision, or the faculty the retina has of retaining the object even after the material object had been removed or the eyes closed. The two theories of light—the corpuscular and the undulatory—were then very clearly explained. The wave-motion was shown by means of an oxy-hydrogen light under a shallow sheet of water, the reflections of the waves and their beautiful motion being thrown on the ceiling of the hall. Returning to the persistence of vision, Prof. Pepper explained how, when you gazed at the sun, after closing the eyes the form of the sun remains imprinted for a long time in the mind. He showed that this could be produced by artificial means. The room being darkened, portions of magnesium were burned, with sudden flashes, and the audience saw specula. In the same way bits of magnesium wire were burnt, a rotary motion being imparted to the wire, and on its extinction, for some time afterward, the persistence of vision was manifest, the form of the coil showing itself in various colors to the audience. This power of retention of light, the Professor declared, could be imparted to dead objects, and various tubes filled with substances, when exposed to a powerful light, which gave no sign of light before, now shone clearly.

One of the most interesting experiments was that of taking a large disc of pasteboard, with black rings and balls painted on it, and making it revolve 300 times a minute, when nothing but confused rings could be seen, but when the room was darkened and the disc was lighted by the electric spark, each of the black balls on the rapidly-revolving disc was perfectly apparent, in fact seemed to stand still. This, the Professor stated, was often naturally evident. When a scene was illuminated by a flash of lightning, then everything seemed to stand still. The explanation was that the almost immeasurably short space of time between light and darkness when anything moving was shown by an electric spark, could only show but a slight portion of actual motion. The different effects of reflection from plane and convex surfaces were explained, and in the ghost scene a skeleton, a Cupid and the ex Emperor Napoleon were introduced.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John A. Griswold.

The death of Mr. Griswold occurred at 7½ P. M. yesterday at his residence, near Troy, after an illness of several weeks. During the early part of yesterday unmistakable evidence of improvement in his condition was viable, and his case began to be considered not utterly hopeless. A less favorable turn in his disease set in soon afterward, from which he was too weak to rally, and he gradually sank under it. His wife and daughter, who arrived home from Europe at 1:40 P. M. Wednesday, were present. Mr. Griswold's family consists of a wife and six children.

John A. Griswold was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in the year 1817. While in his boyhood, his home was with his relative, the late Major-Gen. John E. Wool, in the City of Troy. His first connection with business was found in a wholesale drug-store, but he finally embarked in the manufacture of iron from the native ore found in the neighborhood of Troy in such vast quantities. In 1857 Mr. Griswold became a large owner in the iron mills of Troy, and from that time the business grew to great proportions under his management and direction. The Bessemer steel process was the means of still further extending the business of the Troy mills, as Mr. Griswold became the owner of the Bessemer patents for this country, he being also the first among American manufacturers to recognize the importance of the invention. So great was the business in the mills over which Mr. Griswold had control that his income was a very large one, and he became, during the past few years, one of the richest iron masters in the Union.

During the early part of the war Mr. Griswold evinced his stern loyalty to the Government by building the first Ericsson monitor at his individual expense, taking the risk of being repaid if the novel vessel proved a success. Had it not been for his belief in the feasibility of Ericsson's idea, it is very probable that our Government would never have secured so important an addition to its navy.

Mr. Griswold's active mind naturally carried him beyond the routine of iron and steel making, and his fellow-citizens made him Mayor of Troy in 1855. Thus, entering the political field, he received the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1857, but was defeated by his opponent, Hon. A. B. Olin. In 1862 he was again nominated for Congress as a Democrat, and elected by a majority of 1,287. While in Congress Mr. Griswold was a war Democrat, and earnestly supported the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion. This course led to his being made the Republican candidate for Congress in his district, in the year 1864, and he was elected to his seat by a decided vote. At the expiration of his second term the Republicans of Rensselaer County again nominated and elected him their representative. During his Congressional career of six years Mr. Griswold served on the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the Committee of Ways and Means, being conspicuous at all times for his unswerving loyalty and earnest condemnation of treason. That period was a marked one in Congress, and he always held a prominent place among the leaders in the House. In the year 1868 Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Republican Party in the State as its candidate for Governor against John T. Hoffman, and was undoubtedly elected, but was counted out by frauds. This closed Mr. Griswold's political life, as he declined to run for any office, preferring to attend to his private business.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will held as follows:

Friday, Nov. 1.

Dunkirk, (P. M.)	Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Albany	Hon. James G. Blaine.
Ithaca	Hon. John Sherman.
Rondout	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Gen. Phillip S. Crook. Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Glenn's Falls	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Ellicottville	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Patchogue	Gen. John M. Thayer.
Lima	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Westfield	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Palmyra	Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Bath	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Harlem Hall, New-York	Hon. Allard Anthony. Rev. L. H. King. Gen. B. F Bruce. Gen. John C. Robinson. Hon. F. A. Pike.
Geneseo	
Kendall Mills	
Whitehall	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Walton	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Genoa	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Fort Covington	Hon. Albert D. Shaw.
Sayville, Long Island	Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.
Phoenicia	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Scottsville	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Prattsburg	Hon. M. Boardman Smith.
Republican Hall, 23d-st. and Broadway	Rev. Wm. F. Butler. Col. F. S. Lambert.
Chesterville, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Smith. Rev. Henry G. Garnet.
Melrose	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Duanesburg	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Sharon Hill	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Mecklenburg	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Whitestone	Horace Russell.
Cuba	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Highland Falls	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Carthage	Frederick G Gedney.
Wurtsboro	George W. Bungay.
Croghan	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Croton Falls	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Bridgehampton	Col. R. Thorp.
Sandy Creek	Hon. W. E. Lansing. W. H. Baker.
Hartford	Hon. J. H. Selkreg. Hon. George N. Kennedy. George B. Jones.
Norwich	Hon. George Y. Gilbert. James W. Glover.
Williamsville	Sherman L. Rodgers. George J. Boltzman. Col. M. Weidrich.
White's Corners	Hon. L. L. Lewis.
Westerlo, (P. M.)	Hon. George Baltz. Hon. Henry Smith. Hon. S. Springsted.
Rensselaerville, (Even'g.)	Hon. S. Springsted.
Dobb's Ferry	W. T. B. Millikin.
Windsor	Hon. George Becker. T. F. McDonald
Perry Centre	Hon. Byron Healy.
East Pike	Lawrence Mix.
Chaumont	Hon. C. L. Merriam. Dr. G.S. Hendee.
Black River	Charles R. Skinner. Watson M. Rogers.
Greenbush	Hon. Geo. W. Foxie.
Stone Mills	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Leeds	Col. J. G. McNutt. John sanderson.
Delta	E. S. Bears.
Knoxboro	H. J. Coggeshall. John H. Knox.
Macedon	J. H. Camp.
Huron Lower House	Hon. George W. Coles.
North Walcott	Wm. H. Clark.
Reading Centre	Hon. B. W. Woodward. L. M. Gano.
Parish Centre	Hon. A. X. Parker.
Potsdam	J. A. Vance. Hon. Wm. A. Dart. T. H. Swift.
De Kalb Junction	James O'Neil.
East Chazy	Hon. George W. Palmer.
Woodhull	Col. A. H. Chase.
Bloomville	Hon. M. Griffin.
North Kortright	W. H. Johnson. A. B. Douglas.
Harvard	Rev. A. Schriver. H. F. Davidson.
Masonville	Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr. Hon. H. R. Washbon. Major D. G. Gillette.
West Farms	Earnest Hall. Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Waterford	J. S. Lamereaux.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

Rochester	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Republican Head-quarters, Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, New-York, (Evening.)	Gen. J. M. Thayer. Col. W. C. Holbrook. Horace Russell. Rev. L. H. King. Rev. Henry H. Garnet. Col. F. S. Lambert.
Lockport, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick. Hon. George Wm. Curtis.
Mineola, (P. M.)	Gen. John M. Thayer. Hon. H. J. Scudder.
Middletown	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Warwick	Hon. Emory S. Storrs. Col. F. S. Lambert. Hon. John sherman.
Troy	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Rome	Hon. James G. Blaine.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Oneida	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Roosie Falls	Hon. Henry Smith.
Fort Plain	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Wm. Allen Butler. Matt. H. Ellis.
Yonkers	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Cuba	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Attica	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. Gen. George E. Sharpe
Saugerties	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Marathon	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Burke	

Allegerville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Chesham	Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Belmont	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Wappinger's Falls	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Buttermuts	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Wayland, (P. M.)	Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Monterey	Hon. Jesse Lyon. Frederick G. Gedney.
Herkimer	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Corner 50th-st. and 9th-av., New-York	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Port Byron	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Mount Kisco, (P. M.)	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
West Hebron, (P. M.)	Col. L. H. Rowan. Hon. J. S. Smart. Hon. William E. Lansing. J. F. Crawford.
Chittenango	
McGrawville	Hon. D. J. Mitchell.
Masonic Hall	Gen. W. H. Morris.
Apalachin	Major F. W. Hopkins.
Wyoming	Hon. G. G. Hoskins. Lawrence Mix.
Gainesville	Byron Healy.
Pillar Point	Gen. Bradley Winslow. Edgar C. Emerson.
Worthville	Fred. Lansing. Prof. Hannibal Smith.
New City	David J. Blauvelt. H. E. Abell.
North Hector	Hon. C. T. Mills.
Beaver Dams	A. S. Nye. L. M. Gano.
Altona	Hon. George W. Palmer.
Albany, Eleventh Ward	W. H. Johnson.
Wigwam	
Downsville	Hon. S. D. Wagner. Gen. P. G. Jacobs, Jr. Hon. M. Griffin. E. Z. C. Judson.
Andes	A. B. Douglass. Abram C. Crosby. Hon. M. M. Hite.
Betty's Brook	Geo. W. Bungay.
Van Etten ville	
Port Jackson, (P. M.)	

Monday, Nov. 4.

Coxsackie, (P. M.)	Hon. Lyman Tremain. Hon. Wm. B. Woodin. Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Auburn	
Nyack	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hemstead	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Flushing	Hon. Wm. Leggett.
Moravia	Hon. John L. Parker.
Peekskill	Rev. L. H. King. Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Haverstraw	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Conquest	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Morris	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
North Franklin	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, New-York	George H. Bungay. Rev. L. H. Garnet.
East Boston	Hon. James B. Jenkins.
Williamsburg	Gen. W. H. Morris.
Tumansburg	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.

The Horse Epidemic.

What will be the effect of even a temporary withdrawal of the horse power from the nation, is a serious question to contemplate. Coal cannot be hauled from the mines to run locomotives—farmers cannot market their produce—boats cannot reach their destination on the canals—bills drawn against Western shipments will be protested—merchants will become alarmed at the non-appearance of customers—panic will seize the community, and, aside from the many millions to be lost in the value of horses, the most disastrous unsettling of values is more than probable.

The disease seems to be without precedent. It exhibits itself in three forms—catarrhal, rheumatic and gastro-erysipelatous—all termed by veterinaries epizootic influenza. To prevent the disease, the well animals must not now be hard worked. They must be kept on soft food—like bran-mash, carrots and salted hay—not allowed to drink cold water—warmly housed and well blanketed—have plenty of clean bedding, and rubbed with proper stimulating emollients.

Those which are sick, in addition to the above, should be given warm flax-seed tea, muriate of ammonia, belladonna or aconite, and sweet spirits of nitre. The nostrils and eyes must be kept well rinsed with pure warm water, the windpipe, throat, chest, belly and legs bathed and wrapped in emollients. And for this, nothing seems to have such wonderful power as Centaur Liniment. It is penetrating—is quickly absorbed by the system, and acts alike on the glands, muscles and lungs. It is a certain preventive, and superior to opodeldoc, turpentine or capsicum. Well horses thus treated will not take the disease, and in stables where four-fifths of the horses have been attacked this treatment has cured the most of them in a few days. It is estimated that there are now 30,000 sick horses in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the disease is rapidly spreading throughout the country.—*Tribune.*

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.—The disease now so extensively prevailing among horses is conceded to be a species of epidemic influenza. It ranks with the catarrhal disorders, and if promptly and properly attended to, need cause no alarm. The course of treatment adopted by the most prominent horsemen of Buffalo, Rochester, and elsewhere, and which, in fact, seems rarely to have failed, either in the prevention or cure of the disease, is as follows: Obtain at the drug-stores a package of CRUMB'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT; apply this to the throat and chops, rubbing well in with the hand; after washing out the discharge from the nose and mouth, insert a portion of the same Ointment into the nostrils with a swab. Repeat these operations twice daily. The excellent cleansing and healing action of this Ointment soon checks the ulcerous discharge from the head, while its application to the throat and air passages extracts the inflammation therefrom, and quickly soothes the cough. Carefully pursue this treatment, keep the animal warm and the stable dry and well ventilated, and the diseased horses rapidly recover, while those unaffected are prevented from taking on the disorder.

CRUMB'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT can be had of our principal druggists in large packages for stable use. Price $1.—*Advertisement.*

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—In 1854 the original incorporators of the WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY embarked in the manufacture of Sewing-machines, and from that time to the present their time, talent, energy, and capital have been employed in making *First-class Sewing-machines*, with varied success attending their efforts. It being their constant aim to produce a Shuttle or Lock-stitch Machine that should be simple to handle, durable as steel and iron could make it, with unlimited capacity, unexcelled by any other machine, regardless of name or price, and withal to confine the price within the reach of all classes of people, and success has crowned their efforts in the production of the celebrated WILSON UNDER-FEED SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES, which combine all the *Elegance, Simplicity, Durability, and Strength* possible for any sewing-machine to attain, and they are the *first* and *only first-class* moderate-priced machines put in the market. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson, & Co.,

No. 688 Broadway,

will open on Monday, 28th inst., 50 cases of Choice Real Bronzes, Gilt Mantel Sets, and other artistic goods well worthy the examination of their customers and the public generally.—*Advertisement.*

In order to insure prompt deliveries during the prevalence of the horse epidemic, consumers of the

STERLING CANNEL COAL

are requested to order a day or so ahead.

GEO. MERRYWEATHER,
Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, No. 5½ Pine-st.
—*Advertisement.*

To the Public.—The tickets in the GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY for the drawing Dec. 7 are nearly all sold. **$500,000** is now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to pay all prizes awarded at the drawing. EX-GOV. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, Agent. Branch office, No. **609** Broadway, New-York. Tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50.—*Advertisement*

Protect your horses from cold and wet with RUBBER HORSE COVERS, from GOODYEAR'S, No. 205 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Sure Remedy for Horse Asthma.—Give OLIVE TAR internally, and apply it to the neck, forehead and breast; place OLIVE TAR over hot water, and charge well the air of the stables with it. It will give great relief to the lungs. For Coughs, Sore Throats or Distemper, saturate a cloth with OLIVE TAR and tie it around the bit, when using the horse. Relief will be immediate. Sold by all druggists.

Hissiquot Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. A fresh supply just received by

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Best Place in New-York to Buy Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices, for ladies, misses, gents, and boys.

MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards. Latest Paris styles. Orders of dancing.
J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.
Established 1840.

MARRIED.

FAULKNER—DRUMMOND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872, by Rev. Geo. D. Matthews, at the Jane-street United Presbyterian Church, HARRY J. FAULKNER to ROSANNA DRUMMOND, only daughter of Richard Drummond, all of this City. No cards.

☞ California and Scotland papers please copy.

FREDICK—BAILEY.—Oct. 29, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. T. SALTER FREDICK, of Portsmouth, N. H., to SALLIE R., daughter of Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, United States Navy.

FOULKE—REEVES.—On the 10th ult., in Paris, France, WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, of this City, to MARY L. REEVES, of Richmond, Ind., at the American Legation, in that city, before Minister Washburn; and a subsequent marriage took place after the order and by the ceremony of the Religious Society of Friends, Minister Washburn reading the certificate of marriage, at their private parlors at the Splendid Hotel.

STEVENSON—BEACH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Andrew Stevenson, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. W. Wells and Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., S. ALEXANDER STEVENSON, of Evans, Colorado, and EMMA M., youngest daughter of William M. Beach.

WALSH—ELLISON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, SAMUEL A. WALSH, Jr., to VIRGINIA, daughter of William C. Ellison.

WALLACE—CORNING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., WILLIAM W. WALLACE to KATIE, daughter of Zalmon Corning, Esq., all of N. Y. No cards.

WHITAKER—BEND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, at Grace Church, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., JAMES K. WHITAKER to KATHERINE A., daughter of the late Wm. B. Bend.

DIED.

BYRNES.—At Cannelton, West Virginia, on the 26th of October, of congestive fever, after one day's illness, ALBERT, infant son of Thomas H. and Emily Byrnes, aged 4 months and 23 days.

BENIAN.—At Greenport, Long Island, Saturday, Oct. 26, after a short illness, AUGUSTUS C. BENIAN, of the firm of Beman & Smith, ship-builders at that place.

DOW.—At Walpole, N. H., on Tuesday, 29th inst., ELIZA BELLOWS, relict of the late Joseph G. Dow, aged 68 years.

DANFORTH.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday evening, the 28th inst., suddenly, EDWARD J. DANFORTH, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the South-street Presbyterian Church, at Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Train for Morristown leaves New-York from foot of Barclay-st. at 12 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at depot.

GREELEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, MARY Y. C. GREELEY, wife of Horace Greeley, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th-av. and 45th-st., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 12 M.

HARRIMAN.—At Trinidad, W. I., on April 16, 1872, ELIZABETH GRANGER, wife of J. Neilson Harriman, and daughter of J. W. Hancox, in the 24th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, at Greenville, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 12½ o'clock. New-Jersey Central Railroad train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11½ A. M.

HENSCHEL.—CHARLES HENSCHEL, M. D., at Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 18.

The friends and relatives of the family and the medical faculty are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the HOLY TRINITY, No. 47 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock.

Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the lecture-room of the Church of the Holy Trinity, No. 45 West 21st-st., today, at 9¾ A. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late Fellow, Dr. CHARLES HENSCHEL.

E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.
W. T. WHITE, M. D., Secretary.

Members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York are requested to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member Dr. CHARLES HENSCHEL, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, No. 47 West 21st-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock.

ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., President.
ALFRED E. M. PURDY, M. D., Secretary.

LYALL.—Suddenly, in N. J., TARLETON VINTON, son of William and Kittie Lyall, aged 6 years and 2 months.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Friday, Nov. 1, at 2½ P. M., from his parents' residence, Grove-st., near Washington-av., South Elizabeth. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 2½ P. M.

NEFFUS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, PETER W. NEFFUS, aged 51.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICHARDS.—At Orange, N. J., on the 28th inst. LUCIE ADELLA, only daughter of Dr. George W. and Amelia Richards, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Mount Orange, N. J., on Friday, the 1st of November, at 2½ P. M. Train boat leaves Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M.

ROMAINE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872, MARGARET ANN ROMAINE.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Gawley, No. 37 East 30th-st., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock.

ROBERT.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, ISABELLA, widow of Thomas Robert, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 6th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPROULLS.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, HENRY H. SPROULLS, eldest son of Samuel E. Sproulls.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BERGEN.—At Coxsackie, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, CLARINE PECK, wife of the late Anthony Van Bergen, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence in Coxsackie.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, (IXth. XVth and XVIth Wards, and that portion of the XXIst Ward lying west of 3d-av.:)

The undersigned recommend to their fellow-citizens of the Eighth Congressional District,

JOHN D. LAWSON,

for their Representative in Congress.

Mr. Lawson is widely known as a merchant of high standing, intelligent, upright and acquainted with public affairs—a gentleman who will act for the best interests of the City and country:

E. D. Morgan,	E. C. Benedict,
Jackson S. Schultz,	John Cotton Smith,
Joseph H. Choate,	J. H. Gautier,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Wm. H. Maxwell,
Henry Clews,	Henry E. Davies,
John T. Davy,	James B. Johnston,
Benj. B. Sherman,	J. F. D. Lanier,
Joseph Seligman,	Arthur J. Peabody,
Charles Watrous,	Theodosius Strang,
Thurlow Weed,	Thurlow Weed,
Joseph C. Jackson,	John A. May,
Richard Butler,	W. M. Vermilye,
William Orton,	Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
James W. Booth,	Joseph Britton,
James W. Farr,	Matthew Kane,
William H. Gedney,	Wm. Lambeer,
Robert R. Carpenter,	V. Botta.
John C. Martin,	M. B. Curtis,
Samuel Willits,	W. M. Franklin,
S. P. Patterson,	John C. Hamilton,
A. W. Spica,	Luther R. Marsh,
Theodore W. Dwight,	George Opdyke,
Charles A. Peabody,	S. H. Wales,
Watson E. Case,	D. D. T. Marshall,
George W. Blunt,	B. F. Beekman,
C. D. Van Wagener,	John R. Cecil,
G. H. Cushman,	D. B. Turner,
Lexter A. Hawkins,	H. K. Thurber,
Uriah J. Smith,	John S. Martin,
Thomas Denny,	R. W. Wing,
Wm. J. Hoppin,	W. H. Wiley,
Robert Newton,	Thomas Reid,
Nathaniel Dole,	J. C. Havemeyer,
J. M. Guiteau,	Wm. W. Booth,
Thomas C. Acton,	Wm. T. Booth,
Peter Handy,	Wm. Fergerson,
Albon P. Man,	James A. Taber,
E. Stephenson,	P. McMartin,
A. R. Wetmore,	Samuel Hall, M. D.,
John A. Gray,	Willard Parker.
Francis P. Thurber,	Charles A. Davison,
J. H. Reed,	John W. Quiney,
John C. Green,	Frederick W. Downer,
Henry A. Oakley,	Samuel C. Skidmore,
F. A. Burrall, M. D.,	Moses Taylor.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., ONCE MORE,

And it is hoped for the last time. Not that Haw will be less obtrusive, but that other men may be more wise. No free organization recognizes him, not the Committee of Seventy, not Apollo Hall. He relies upon "regular nomination," by a packed committee, and what this may extort from party subordinates. Shame, that party should lend him such a power. And, most of all, shame that an earnest voter for Grant, Dix and Havemeyer should be nauseated by a ticket in the bundle for Haw. Thanks for intelligence and freedom by which to examine our tickets and reject the unworthy. Freedom—though "Jimmy Thompson," our servant, in the Custom-house, cries out in the meeting: "They growl at the 'one-man power,' but in vain. It is necessary in politics, as in war, and they shall know it." Is Haw to say this in Harlem Hall to-night? Men invited to the meeting were told he would not appear. Some one has blundered. But the election is at hand. Then Haw will be extinguished, and then let Thompson be blotted off the pay-roll, and so out of politics.

ONE MORE RALLY.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association will hold a grand ratification meeting at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1872, at 8 o'clock, to indorse the following nominees:

FOR MAYOR,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT,
CONRAD GEIB.
FOR ASSEMBLY, TENTY DISTRICT,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Ex-Gov. EDWARD SALOMON,
SIXT. CHAS. KAPFF.
Col. FRANCIS LAMBERT,
WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq.
J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.

RALLY OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

WE ARE SURE TO WIN.

Independent Democrats, who deem it their duty to support Grant and Dix in this campaign, will meet at MacNie Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, when the following gentlemen will speak: Gen. W. H. MORRIS, of Putnam County;

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Thursday,) Oct. 31, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, sold the three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, (25 by 44 by 98.9,) No. 337, (old No. 335,) West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $6.950, over and above a mortgage of $12,000, with interest and costs, making the total price realized about $19,950. The purchaser was J. S. Proutty. The same auctioneer, under the same Court decree, also sold leases of two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, (each 12.6 by 55 by 98.9,) adjoining above, known as Nos. 335 and 333, (old Nos. 333 and 333½,) West Twenty-eighth-street, for $14,800, over and above a mortgage of $7,000; total, $21,800; sold together and purchased by Mr. Proutty. The leases are dated Feb. 1, 1870; have about nineteen years to run, with covenants for two renewals; ground rent, $450 per year. No further sales were made. Two other legal auctions were announced for yesterday, but they were both adjourned as follows: Sale by Goodenough & Weber of two houses and lots on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, adjourned until Monday of next week; and sale by Winans, Sands & Garretson of block of thirty-eight lots, bounded by Second and Third avenues, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets, again adjourned for one week.

Today at the Exchange, under a foreclosure order, Muller, Wilkins & Co. will dispose of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 160 feet west of Seventh-avenue; lot, 20 by 99.11.

At private sale, V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, report having recently sold a four-story high-stoop house (built by Chas. Duggin) and lot, situate on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, 18 by 75 by 100, for $76,000. Also the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East Forty-first-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $45,000. The Messrs. Stevenson have also recently sold two plots of the Dyckman estate, namely, eight lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Two Hundred and fourth and Two Hundred and Fifth streets, 200 by 100, and eight lots on the west side of Sherman-avenue, 100 feet south of Academy-street, 200 by 250. The prices realized are not, for private reasons, stated; although information concerning the same can be obtained at the office of the firm.

Friedman & Lesomasse, No. 112 Broadway, also report having recently made the following private sales of lots on the Dyckman estate: Ten lots on Sherman-avenue sold for $12 500, three lots on Two Hundred and Eleventh-street sold for $3,500, eight lots corner of Vermilyea-avenue and Academy-street sold for $6.200, eight lots on Vermilyea-avenue, sold for $7,500, thirteen lots on Sherman-avenue sold for $9,500, four lots on Hawthorne-street sold for $3,200, two lots on Broadway, near One Hundred and Ninety-sixth street, sold for $4,500; and four lots on Seaman-avenue sold for $5,000. Also, four lots on New-avenue, (Chittenden estate,) sold for $3,500.

At private contract, William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, has also recently sold three lots, each 25x½ block, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 275 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $4,000 each; and two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, running through from Seventh to St. Nicholas-avenue, for $25,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 337, (old No. 335) West 28th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 25x98 9, house 44 ft. deep	$19,950
2 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lease of lot, Nos. 233 and 335, (old Nos. 333 and 333½,) West 28th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., adjoining above, lot 25x98.9, houses each 12.6x55; sold in one parcel; lease 19 years, 2 renewals, ground rent $450 per annum	21,800

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Allen-st., e. s., 77 ft. e. of Rivington-st., 25x87.6	$26,000
Mulberry-st., e. s., No. 287, Bayard's map, 25x93.11	Nom.
Pitt-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100, h. and l.	23,375
10th-st., No. 355, n. s., 168 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.10 x½ block	12,250
19th-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x92, h. and l.	60,000
20th-st., n. s., 392 ft. w. of 4th-av., 23x74; 20th-st., n. s., 435 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x74; indefinite gore; ½ part	71,200
21st-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22.6x98.9, h. and l.	10,000
31st-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9, wife to husband, half part	10,000
50th-st., s. s., 561 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, Columbia College lease	33,000
54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	16,750
66th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.	18,000
73d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	5,000
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	25,090
83d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x80	18,000
117th-st., n. s., 168.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11	12,000
1st-av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th st., 24.2x60, h. and l.	18,500
2d-av., w. s., 20.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., 19.8x66	15,750
3d-av., e. s., 88.6 ft. s. of 108th-st., 17.8x100, h. and l.	13,000
3d-av., e. s., 106 2 ft. s. of 108th-st., 17.8x100, h. and l.	13,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, REAL ESTATE BROKER. EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY. NO. 8 PINE-ST. NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 25x65x100; Columbia College lease; situated on 5th-av., near 50th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN for Cash—A four-story high-stoop brick house in complete order, situated near 5th-av. and principal hotels. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-stone-front house on Beekman Hill; price and terms to suit a tenant or purchaser. Apply to W. N. CRANE, No. 138 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, 25 BY 106, IN A select locality, near Prospect Park, all on the grade of the streets, at $450 each, $50 cash, $10 monthly payments; a first-rate investment, and better than any savings bank. Apply at office of ALEX. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP HOUSE—READ.—$6,750 WILL buy a brick house, Philadelphia front, French roof, ten rooms, three marble mantels, hard finish throughout, twelve closets, No. 8 Mott range, Burtis heater, brown-stone stoop, brown-stone foundation, stone vault under sidewalk, iron railing in front, wainscoting in dining-room and kitchen, corniced ceilings and hall, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, with water-closet in bath-room, situated in Newark, N. J., in a quiet neighborhood, three minutes from three depots; lot 21x85 feet, with four-feet alley in the rear; $2,250 down, $1,000 April 1, 1873, balance can remain; title perfect. Address, by mail only, D. A. B., No. 52 Columbia-st., Newark, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—PROPERTIES situated on and close to the East River and Sound, also on and near lines and termini of new railroads now being built, for sale in plots to suit. To investors we can offer several places, from twenty to 100 acres, situated within sight of Central Park, that must increase rapidly in value. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—MAGNIFICENT country residence; sixty acres; near depot; stream, woodland, fruited, good house, tenant-house, barns, stables, everything complete; at a great bargain. Country-seats and farms of all kinds for sale at Summit, Chatham and Madison; $2,500 to $40,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A MARBLE QUARRY AND fourteen acres of land, situated in Westchester County, New-York, one and one-quarter miles above White Plains, and about twenty rods from the Harlem Railroad; it will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire of A. J. HENNION, Jr., No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 15, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE, barn and nineteen acres; ten minutes' walk of churches, schools, stores and depot, on main street; may be all used for building lots; also, large house and eighteen acres adjoining; one hour in New-Jersey: fare 12 cents. LEWIS BEACH, No. 5 Pine-st., or No. 429 West 16th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR for sale, about thirty acres of land, half upland and half meadow, fronting on Mosholu Creek, about half a mile above Kingsbridge, in Westchester; no buildings. WILLIAM M. ROES, No. 287 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., the following assets of the estate of John A. Bridgland, bankrupt, viz.: An undivided half of twenty acres of land in Keokuk, Iowa, which the bankrupt valued at two thousand dollars, and to which he acquired title in 1857; also, a house and lot in Salem, Roanoke County, Va., which the said bankrupt valued at one thousand five hundred dollars, and to which he acquired title about 1859; also, three certain promissory notes, each dated Oct. 31, 1861, each made and delivered to the bankrupt by J. H. Richardson, of Niles, Mich., one for twenty-three dollars and one cent, payable at six months, and the other two for twenty-three dollars and nine cents each, and payable respectively at nine and twelve months. Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.
LOUIS B. RADER, Assignee.
JAMES K. HILL, Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
Terms may be known on application to the undersigned,
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FIRST-CLASS, elegantly-furnished residence to rent in Brooklyn during the absence of the family; the house is extra width, with rear extension, well located, and completely furnished; contains every improvement, including billiard-table; will be rented, with or without the stable, to a private family only. For further particulars apply to WM. B. COOPER, Jr., & CO., No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR THE DEPOT.—To let, with immediate possession, handsomely and fully furnished houses at nominal rents until May or longer; all modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, furnaces, &c.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses for sale, with nice grounds; elegant residences, farms, and building sites, in full view of the river; good investments. Apply to S. EMERSON, No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

FOR THE WINTER.—TO RENT, FULLY and well furnished, an elegant residence in 17th-st., near 5th-av. The house is 29 by 65 feet, containing splendid entertaining-rooms, large bedrooms, and everything to make it attractive as a home for the Winter. Permits may be obtained of F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE AND A half year, a first-class four-story English-basement brown-stone house in East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER—A first-class full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fully and elegantly furnished, situated on 31st-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINfield, N. J.; gas, water, and all modern improvements; lot 85 feet by 250, with stable and barn. Apply to No. 199 Fulton-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CORner Washington-place and Mercer-st., adapted for a first-class hotel. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

DOWN-TOWN FULL-FRONT HIGH-stoop house to rent with immediate possession; every improvement and convenience, and in good order. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A HOUSE TO LET, NO. 40 EAST 20TH-st., near Broadway, to private family, with or without carpets. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BANKING-ROOM TO LEASE—ONE of the best and most convenient in the City, to lease, situated near Broadway and Wall-st.; large vaults, light, heating and ventilation perfect. The above has every modern improvement, beautifully frescoed and painted; large hall, with private entrance. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LONG LEASE, 800 FEET OR less, at Hastings, on Hudson, two large stone buildings, with water for steam power; good for manufacturing purposes. Also, houses in Brooklyn well situated, to let at half-price. Michigan pine timber land for sale. No. 34 Liberty-st., Room No. 4.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—STORE TO LET FOR the holiday season; rent low; suitable for toys and fancy goods. Apply in the store, 1,257 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED AT HARLEM—A HOUSE with improvements in exchange for a fine residence with modern improvements, adapted for a Summer or Winter residence, on the line of the Erie Railroad, forty-five minutes from New-York; equity about $8,500. Address, with particulars, location, price, &c., MYERS, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. INTEREST computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. Money deposited on or before Nov. 1 will bear interest from that date. BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,857,507 60. Surplus, $220,988 85.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 23d day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next street thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.
A. M. SOTELDO, JR.,
JAMES S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
THOMAS W. PITTMAN,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATter of the opening of certain new streets, commonly known as Dyckman-street, Naegle-avenue, Sherman-avenue and Tenth-avenue.—Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings, or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding to deposit their title-deeds, leases, or other documents relating to their ownership of or interest in any such lands, buildings, or premises with the undersigned Commissioners in this matter, at their office, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, on or before the 6th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.
The following is a general description of the streets to be opened in this proceeding: Those four certain streets situate in the City of New-York, between the Harlem River and Broadway, (or the King's Bridge road,) north of Fort George, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, and also on the maps of the Dyckman estate, and on the maps of the said Dyckman tracts, designated as follows: First—Dyckman-street, extending from the King's Bridge road, south-easterly to the Harlem River. Second—Naegle-avenue, extending from the King's Bridge road, north-easterly to the Tenth-avenue. Third—Sherman-avenue, parallel with Naegle-avenue, and extending from the King's Bridge road north-easterly to the Tenth-avenue; and Fourth—Tenth-avenue, extending from Dyckman-street, northerly to the King's Bridge road.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
WM. R. MARTIN,
WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Commissioners.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

MORNING GLORY STOVES AND PARLOR HEATERS.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st. A full assortment of ranges, cooking, and parlor, office and store stoves, &c.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Short Central Trunk Route.

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, for two years. **Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now at a rate sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.**

The Extension is 217 miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road with which it is consolidated, making a total line of 429 miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and **possesses** the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: **IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.**

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, **above prior obligations**, is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1873.

The Bonds are **Seven Per Cent. Gold, $1,000** each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. **PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST** in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to **all** classes of investors as an undoubted security.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.
At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.
They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest.
Full particulars on application to
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

92 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.
Its Bonds are a first-class security.
For sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.
Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,369,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.
Balance has been redeemed.
Choice lots for sale below par by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
EAGLE GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
AT 85.
These Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole property of the Company, and by letters patent, duly registered in Washington, have five years to run, and bear interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October. A limited amount will be sold only. Apply to
PARKER & MACKIN, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 44, (P. O. BOX NO. 5,728,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1872.
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF the deed of trust, this Company desires to purchase for its sinking fund an amount of its Second Mortgage Bonds equal to $20,000 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender of any of that class of bonds to the extent specified.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad," at the office of said Company, as above, on or before the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders.
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, } Trustees.
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL,

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New st.
Investment securities a specialty.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, and inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK NOTES bought; four per cent. premium; full printed lists furnished free.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO THE financial condition of the A. & G. W. R. W.; I mean business. Address I. W. Y., care of New-York Belting and Packing Company, No. 37 Park-row.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK
sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.
Price 85 and interest.
We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.
OUR BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 21 New-st., is discontinued from this date.
DAVIDSON & JONES.

THE COUPONS OF THE SIOUX CITY and St. Paul Railroad Company, first mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

CITY STOCKS.—$2,000 JERSEY CITY 6s, April and October coupon, wanted in exchange for SEVENS (7s) or for cash.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds, and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
Oct. 26, 1872.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, (OF MISSOURI.)
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1872, on the Real Estate Bonds of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
Oct. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF $2 PER SHARE on the Preferred Capital Stock of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company has been declared payable, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, passed this day, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 15th November, proximo, to the stockholders of record at close of transfer books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st November and reopened on the 16th same.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready Nov. 1.
The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed Oct. 30, and reopened Nov. 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst., has been declared payable to stockholders on and after 1st of November next, at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st. The transfer-books will be closed 21st inst., and reopen 2d November. By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21, 1872.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1872, of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has this day been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., ROOM NO. 3, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent. in GOLD has been declared, payable 1st November next. The transfer-books will be closed Oct. 25 to Nov. 1
E. F. HATFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 27, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1872, on the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railway first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO 80 BRODWAY (Exchange Buildings,) NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATED bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, class A and D, falling due Nov. 2, will be paid at the Company's office, on and after that date.
JAMES F. SECOR, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE and the SECOND MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Oct. 18, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, LONG ISLAND CITY.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Vermilye & Co., bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 16, 1872.
CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 SOUTH-ST.
THE COUPONS OF THE PORT ROYAL Railroad Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of the Company at maturity.
R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER AND Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid, on and after that date, at office of
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of November.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Southern Railroad will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1872.
JNO. F. COLE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of tax on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Thursday, November fourteenth, (14th,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins and Company as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last-mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust-deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust-deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust-deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($967 69,) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery and others as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (4) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust-deed to said Frost, which last two-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000 dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank, by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.
Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—
(For account of whom it may concern,)
$30,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Consolidated First Mortgage 7 3-10 Land Grant Bonds, due 1901; interest May and November, $1,000 each. Union Trust Company Trustees. $23,000 Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Co. Second Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each. Charles L. Frost, Trustee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 1, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
130 barrels Almeria Grapes.
[illegible] boxes Palermo Lemons, all landing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE NORMAL CALIFORNIA and New-York Employment Bureau, No. 138 6th-av. (over drug-store.)—Constantly on hand a thoroughly-selected assortment of competent and strictly-reliable German, English, Scotch, Swede, American, and Irish servants, both male and female; references investigated.

AT COLORED RELIEF ROOM, NO. 69 East 10th-st., several first-class cooks and chamber-maids from the South direct.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A good place for two excellent colored girls now in her service. Apply at No. 138 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY a respectable Protestant woman; understands her business in every respect; is thoroughly competent to take charge of growing children; a good home preferred rather than highest wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG Swedish girl who speaks a little English desires a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO upstairs-work and waiting, or would do light house-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 144 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to obtain a situation for a Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to do sewing or fine washing; is also an excellent laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 West 25th-st., on Friday next.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A German young woman; very respectable; excellent nurse and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chamber-maid, and has no objections in taking care of children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 440 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS or chamber-maid and assist with the washing, by a tidy, smart, and fully-competent young woman; has satisfactory City references. May be seen today, or addressed, at office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chamber-maid and waiting, or would assist in the washing; best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 2[illegible]3 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German girl; is a good seamstress, and a very intelligent and willing girl; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or lady's maid, or to mind grown children. Call or address F. J., No. 6[illegible] 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call or address 99 East 4th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid, or will assist with the waiting, if necessary; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 221 East 29th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, sisters; will do the work of a family between them; both understand their business; a good home wanted; will give excellent recommendations from former employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly in every respect; game, poultry, soups, pastries, &c.; will give best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; does not object to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable, competent young Welsh Protestant woman; understands her business in every respect; will give excellent recommendations as to reliability, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a neat, respectable colored girl, or will go as chamber-maid and waitress; will give excellent recommendations from City employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY cook who understands good plain cooking thoroughly in a City family at $18 to $20 per month; City reference from last place. May be seen today at the office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND very highly-recommended woman as superior cook; meat, games, boning; is a good baker and a fine pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED American woman as cook or housekeeper in a widower's family; good reference. Call at No. 439 West 25th-st., first floor, back.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A FAMILY BREAKing up want to find situations for their cook and waitress; both are fully competent. Apply at No. 62 West 15th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE OR CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a respectable and competent young English Protestant girl, a situation in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young Scotch girl, a situation in a private family; is competent to take care of a child from its infancy; willing and kind disposition; very good references. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION TO take care of a child, or children, by a young woman. Can be seen at the house of her last employer, No. 23 East 21st-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE; capable of taking charge of an infant; can embroider; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 154 3d-av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT SITUation by a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 345 West 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO work at dress-making. Call at 367 West 25th-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A very respectable, neat and tidy young German girl a situation in a small private family; is of willing and obliging disposition; good home instead of high wages; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, as housekeeper in a private family, or would take a position in some institution at moderate pay. Address Mrs. Smith, No. 848 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD WOman to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at M. Hild's, No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE young woman to do house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 323 West 42d-st.

INVALID'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTAble, competent English Protestant woman, aged thirty-five years; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; will give best recommendations from England and this country. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY respect; understands polishing, French fluting, puffing, fine muslins, &c., thoroughly; has City references of the highest character. May be seen or addressed at the office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; can do all kinds of fine washing, polishing, fluting; has no objection to go a little distance in the country; can give good City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, REspectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; can polish, flute, &c.; will give excellent recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-class laundress; understands fluting and fineries; has best City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady of good education; is a good seamstress; no objection to one child, to learn it the German language. Address M. O., No. 708 Washington-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; tasteful milliner; has the best of City testimonials from her present lady. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, very respectable; can bring up an infant by the bottle; or growing children; chamber-maid, nurse or waiting; very kind to children, and obliging; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman; is experienced in the care of infants; can teach growing children or wait on a lady; five years' excellent references from last place. Call for two days at No. 425 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, neat and tidy person, a situation to take full charge of an invalid lady, or as nursery governess to children; has over five years' reference from last place; kind and gentle; looks more to a home than to wages. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By a highly-recommended and competent person, a situation in a private family; has over three years' reference from her last place; is fond of children, and of gentle habits. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who has experience and is accustomed to children, as nurse in an American family; excellent City reference. Address M. O., No. 708 Washington-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent nurse and seamstress or to wait on a lady: City or country. Call or address No. 123 West [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH girl; very obliging; wishes a situation as child nurse, and assist in chamber-work; is a plain sewer; would make herself useful. Can be seen at 621 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKing French and English, as nurse and chamber-maid; best references. Call at No. 239 East 48th-st., two flights up.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—A SITUation as nursery governess, primary teacher, or companion to an aged lady. Call at No. 226 3d-av.; entrance in 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady and assist with children; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 119 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, or Nurse.—By a neat, tidy girl, who thoroughly understands her work in every particular; prefers a good home rather than high wages; will go in the country if desired. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, who understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, and the courses of dinner thoroughly; neat and tidy about her work; has the best of City references. Call at or address at the office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman, very respectable, and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT young woman, as waitress; has lived thirteen years in one family. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 123 East 17th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock, for two days.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN coachman (married, two small children) wishes a situation; speaks English perfectly; is a fine, stylish driver, and has unexceptionable recommendations; drove for the Emperor William nine years; sober, honest and obliging; has considerable veterinary knowledge. Apply at the Carriage Repository, No. 145 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REliable, trustworthy married man; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country; can be highly recommended from last employer. Call or address D. G., coachman, No. 200 West 49th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a well-recommended and competent married man, a situation; City or country; understands care of horses thoroughly; four years' reference from last employer; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR USEful Man.—By a sober, industrious Englishman aged twenty-nine years; is a good driver and groom can milk, do plain gardening, and will make himself useful; City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTant, (single,) who thoroughly understands the business in City or country; can take care furnace, and will make himself useful; best City references. Address E. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by an experienced man, (German;) married; no incumbrances; three years' City references from his last employer. Address M. H., coachman, No. 24 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has best City references. Address H. D., No. 50 4th-av., harness-store.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands all improvements on a country place; ornamental planting of the same, including greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables; best City references. Address Gardener, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; IS a gardener in all its branches; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is well recommended. Address R. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; would be willing to make himself useful; best of reference given. Address M. K., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as porter in a store; is a Protestant. Can be seen at 510 3d-av., for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE German man, a situation in City or country; understands horses, plain gardening, and make himself generally useful; lately landed; sees more to home than to wages; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE-WORK.—A TIDY PROTESTANT girl, who wants a good home and will do the house-work in a small family for moderate wages may address, with age and amount expected, H. A., Box No. 255, Mott Haven; if handy and willing to learn, no previous experience necessary.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, (SCOTCH Protestant preferred,) as nurse and chamber-maid, in Orange, N. J.; one competent, orderly, well recommended, and thoroughly truthful, can find a permanent home. Apply to Mr. PORTER, No. 32 Beekman-st., second story.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK AND thorough at figures to keep books in a manufacturing establishment. Address Box No. 1,470 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SALESMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of November next, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:

CLASS 1.	
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	6,000
CLASS 2.	
Dark Blue Flannel, yards	40,000
CLASS 3.	
Calf-skin Shoes, pairs	5,000
Kip-skin Shoes, pairs	5,000
CLASS 4.	
Mattresses, with two covers each	5,000
CLASS 5.	
Barnsley Sheeting, yards	15,000

The trowsers, flannel, shoes and sheeting to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Three thousand mattresses to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, 1,000 at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and 1,000 at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered within ninety days from the date of the contract, and must pass the usual naval inspection.

The cloth for the blue cloth trowsers must be twilled, all wool, wool-dyed, with pure indigo, dark blue, and weigh 22 ounces to each yard of 54 inches width.

The flannel must be twilled, all wool, wool-dyed, with pure indigo, dark blue; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length and 27 inches wide, weighing 5¼ ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece, the pieces to be rolled separately, without cloth-boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-10 ounces per yard.

Two thousand pairs of the calf-skin shoes, and the whole amount of the kip-skin shoes, must be cable-screwed, like the samples to be seen at the several Inspections.

The shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed, and tongued and grooved; sides, top and bottom ⅝ inch thick, and ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten 1¾-inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk ⅛ inch by 1¼ inch in diameter.

Each mattress must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length, and 31 inches in width. The covers must measure 77 inches in length, and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, covers and make to be equal to the samples at the several Inspections.

The sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches wide, and weigh 12 21-100 ounces per yard; the texture to be 4 by 4 to 1-16 of an inch.

The articles mentioned must conform and be equal to the samples at the several Inspections; and the sizes of the trowsers and shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The contractor will be required to furnish three yards of the cloth from which it is proposed to manufacture the trowsers, before they are made up.

Offers may be made for one or more classes of the articles enumerated, but must include the whole amount of any one class required.

Separate proposals will also be received for the supply of fifteen thousand yards of flannel of the same description as above given, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
E. T. DUNN,
Pay-master-General U. S. N.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., Oct. 26, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., Nov. 27, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during the six months commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 4:30 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $35, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
India	Nov. 2	Trinacria	Nov. 6
California	Nov. 9	Iowa	Nov. 20
Australia	Nov. 16	Caledonia	Dec. 4
Victoria	Nov. 23	Trinacria	Dec. 18
Europa	Nov. 30	Iowa	Jan. 1
Anchia	Dec. 7	Caledonia	Jan. 15

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $65; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate $55; steerage, $25. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GHOGAN.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Thursday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3:30 P.M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG... Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P.M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

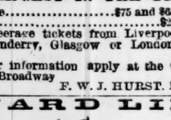
Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wednesday, Oct. 30	Algeria...Saturday, Nov. 2
Java...Wednesday, Nov. 6	Parthia...Saturday, Nov. 9
Calabria...Wednesday, Nov. 13	Olympus...Saturday, Nov. 16
Russia...Wednesday, Nov. 20	Abyssinia...Saturday, Nov. 23
Cuba...Wednesday, Nov. 27	Batavia...Saturday, Nov. 30

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Time to Paris, $15, gold, additional, return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 tons

The first steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Carries goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....53 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Nov. 7, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Nov. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 A.M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ZAMBRA, PEARCE.....Tuesday, Oct 29
ARRAGON, WESTERN.....Saturday, Nov. 9
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday Nov. 30

Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN... Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE... Saturday, Nov. 16
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT... Saturday, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR BREST 30 and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 3½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2½ o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JOS. PRICE.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Nov. 20, at 9½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FOSTER.....Nov. 27, at 3½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 4, at 8½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 11, at 2½ P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Oct. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Oct. 31.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Nov. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 95 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

NOV. 5.—Steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G.W. PALMER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, San Diego, and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 25th each month connect with the company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 2.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Nov. 16 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement or sailing day Steamer SOUTH AMERICA will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

OFFICE OF AGENCY PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO., PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER FOOT OF CANAL-ST. NEW-YORK Oct. 31, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.—The steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA will take the place of steam-ship RISING STAR, to sail at noon of 5th November. Shippers and passengers will please call at office on Pier No 42 North River, and exchange bills lading and passage tickets for that steamer.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ESPE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 2 N. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)...Tues. Nov. 5
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,)Tues., Nov. 12
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Mon., Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)....Sat., Nov. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, via Nassau, Oct. 31.
COLUMBIA, Capt. C. D. COFFIN, Nov 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 14.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., 26th Oct.	2:30 P. M.	Mon., 28th Oct.	2:0 P. M.
Tues., 29th	2:00 P. M.	Wed., 30th	4:30 A. M.
Wed., 30th	2:30 P. M.	Thur., 31st	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 31st	2:30 P. M.	Fri., Nov. 1	7:00 A. M.
Fri., Nov. 1	2:30 P. M.	Sat., 2d	7:30 A. M.
Sat., 2d	2:00 P. M.	Mon., 4th	7:30 A. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tiffany's, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tappan Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 4 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-BLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 200 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JO... ...ES

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

LADIES' MORNING LECTURE CLASSES,
No. 34 West 40th-st.
Organized by Miss COMSTOCK to meet the desire for special culture.

Subjects:
Germany, its History and Literature.....Miss McINTOSH.
History and Development of Art..Mr. WM. H. GOODYEAR.
Natural Science, Illustrated.....Prof. A. J. EBELL, Ph. B., M. D.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

For circulars apply to Miss Comstock, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.; at Scribner's, Appleton's, Lockwood's, &c.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

D'ARTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. Edw. Cox, LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching, com on-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 18.
REV. AND MRS. C. R. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 42D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Lontrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils. Here they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. M. FEZANDIE.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. SMITH, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

PHARMACEUTORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils, are received at the Misses BUCKNALL'S, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, 384 Broadway.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMily boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J. Terms $240 to $250 per year.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 136 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number; governess: none but strictly first-class families, and those willing to pay for first-class services, need apply to 11, R. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MISS MARY V. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 157 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union. Circulars, with full particulars at office. J. S. COE, Director.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH and French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILton, Conn.—Thorough instruction; home comforts. JUSTUS WELLCOME.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MISS F. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock noon, on Thursday, Oct. 31, a PACKAGE RECEIPT-BOOK, of no use to any but the owners. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to VERNON BROS. & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Duane-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM the St. James to 5th-av. and 20th-st., a Gold SLEEVE-BUTTON, marked "W. P. T." The above reward will be paid and thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 42 West 12th-st.

LOST.—FROM NO. 44 EAST 22D-ST., ON MONday, Oct. 28, an English PUG DOG; $50 reward will be paid for its return to the above address. Answers to the name of Simps.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS of a good general store in a live town in Ohio; failing health cause of selling. Address G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE; A HOOP SKIRT and ladies' furnishing goods store on best part 6th-av.; splendid chance to commence business; sickness cause of selling. Address BARGAIN Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 544 West 25d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 25d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF FINE HEAVY OXEN, perfectly broken to all kinds of work, in fine condition. J. C. VAN FLEET, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.

LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms with or without board; private table if desired; hall rooms for single gentlemen; also doctor's office at very low rates.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, to gentlemen, with or without board; location unexceptionable; references required. Address Box No. 3,259 Post-office.

NO. 13 VARICK-PLACE.—TO RENT, A nicely-furnished front parlor, with use of piano and gas, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a very nice front room, with small room and closets attached, for housekeeping.

A CHILD CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a small family; no pains will be spared for its comfort and pleasure; instructed on piano if desired. No. 419 West Thirtieth-st., near 9th-av.

LELAND'S STUBTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 217 WEST 14TH-ST.—LARGE, ELEgant front hall rooms, southern exposure, with closets, with board; a house and location strictly first-class; unusually desirable.

NO. 69 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rooms to let singly or in suites in the above elegant house, lately put in comple order; furnished or unfurnished.

THIRD FLOOR ROOM, AS PARLOR chamber, with inc-ised bed, &c., if desired; also, upper side-room; superior board; references. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Rooms, on second floor, also fourth story front, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

EAST 39TH-ST., NO. 143, BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs.—Good board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen; terms reasonable; references given and required.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., WEST OF 5th-av.—With board, newly-furnished rooms for family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT ROOM and middle room, handsomely furnished, with good board; also front room on fourth floor. Apply at No. 41 West 15th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK Parlor; also rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; near 5th-av. Apply at No. 15 West 43d-st.

THE FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR; also, bed-room, third floor, to let furnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location; references exchanged. No. 446 Lexington-av.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—A desirable large room to let, with board, well furnished with conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 288, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts.—The most elegantly-furnished extra-large rooms on second floor, to gentlemen; terms moderate.

THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 3 WEST—VERY desirable suite on second floor, southern exposure; parlor and two bedrooms, newly carpeted, painted and furnished, with board.

A FURNISHED ROOM—TO ONE OR two respectable gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply or address No. 105 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 323 West 34th-st., will let, with board, a large and small room; table and attendance first class.

NO. 238 EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —Board for two in a large room, $8 per week each, or man and wife can be accommodated in same; good table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME, large rooms on third floor, together or separately, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5th-av., one very fine suit of four or six rooms, with private table, for the Winter.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a few pleasant rooms; fine location; only a few boarders taken.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, BETWEEN 18TH and 19th sts.—A suite of furnished front rooms for one or two gentlemen; also, single rooms.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 105 W

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

The Argus City Advertising.

On the application of Lidia H. Brown to compel by mandamus payment of $27,375, claimed to be due for City advertising in the *Argus*, Judge Leonard has rendered a decision adverse to the claimant. The Judge decides that the audit of the late Auditor is not conclusive on the present Board of Apportionment, especially so in this case, as the claim was audited at over $27,000 for similar work to that for which the NEW-YORK TIMES charged only $2,000, which of itself was a badge of fraud.

Arrest of a Broker.

On the night of Dec. 15, 1871, the Town Clerk's office at Middleborough, Mass., was entered by burglars, the safe blown open, and a number of bonds and securities deposited there for safe keeping were stolen. Among the number of securities taken were United States $100 bonds valued at $23,000, owned by Seneca Thomas, Benjamin C. Baker, and Betsy Harlow. Information having been received that these bonds had been cashed at the Treasury through the medium of New-York brokers, Detective Farley, of the Central Office, traced the bonds through Jay Cooke & Co., Seligman & Co., and other respectable firms, to the possession of Edward E. Kendricks, of the firm of Kendricks & Co., in Wall-street. Kendricks was arrested yesterday morning, and on being arraigned at the Tombs before Justice Dowling was held.

American Home Missionary Society.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held yesterday, in the Sunday-school of the Church of the Ascension. From the report of the Financial Secretary and General Agent, Rev. W. A. Newbold, it appears that during the year, money or money's worth was sent to missionaries amounting to $4,670 66, an increase of $879 04 over last year.

The Children's Society is in a very flourishing condition, and through treasuries, medals, certificates, &c., had contributed $9,000 during the year.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the past year have been, for all purposes, $53,938 65; expenditures for missionaries, special objects, publications and general expenses, amounted to $48,464 35—leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,913 05, which included a balance from last year of $438 75. Fifty missionaries have been in commission during the year. The present number in the field is forty four.

Board of Aldermen—The Mayor's Communication.

The Aldermen assembled at 3 P. M. yesterday, according to adjournment, the President in the chair.

After the reading and the adoption of the minutes, the following communication from the Mayor was read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 31, 1872.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I respectfully return the annexed proposed ordinance without approval. These are my objections and reasons: Almost every city prohibits solicitation of passengers by persons who drive public hacks. Such prohibition seems everywhere to give satisfaction. It contributes to the comfort of the people: it prevents disorder, contentions and breaches of the peace. The prohibition, indeed, is a just provision for the hackmen themselves. It puts them all on an equality. Their horses and vehicles are thereby in open market to be looked at without an auctioneering competition of words. The effect of the proposed measure would be that any driver who has undesirable horses or uncomfortable vehicle, may, by his persistent industry of solicitation, ingenuity of address, not to say street-eloquence, out-manœuvre the more timid hackman (if by chance there be such an one,) who may possess better horses and vehicle, but less volume of language or a less measure of adroitness than some competitor.

Ordinances are passed mainly to protect the greatest number of the public. In a public aspect this proposed ordinance, the Mayor believes, would be mischievous and productive of disorder. In justice to hackmen's associations generally, the Mayor must add that many of their influential members have requested him (so far as he has voice in the matter) to allow the existing ordinances to remain in force.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

On motion the communication was laid over and ordered to be printed on the minutes.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock.

The Ward's Island Alleged Homicide.

Dr. Joseph Cushman yesterday made a post mortem examination of the remains of Louis C. Samuels, the inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, whose death was alleged to have resulted from violence received at the hands of one of the keepers named McDonnell. The body of the deceased was found very much emaciated. There were no marks of violence upon the body, with the exception of a small and very faint ecchymotic spot, about half an inch in length, over the left wrist. On opening the skull slight traces of old arachnoiditis were discovered. The brain was found normal, and of good condition. The lungs and heart were found healthy. The abdominal organs were also examined, and found free from disease. The bladder was found distended. Death, in the opinion of the Doctor, was caused by exhaustion.

The result of the autopsy shows that the deceased lunatic was not subjected to the brutal treatment, which it was alleged he had received from the keeper who had him in charge.

People's Municipal Reform Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Municipal Reform Association was held last evening at No. 907 Broadway, for the purpose of taking action with reference to the Mayoralty. A letter was read from Mr. Shaw, withdrawing his name as a candidate in favor of Mr. Havemeyer. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Committee of Seventy, and assure them of the hearty support and co-operation of the Municipal Reform Association.

All Hallows Eve.

The practice of celebrating the evening before All Saints Day was one much more common among the Irish, Welsh, and Northern Scotch than with the Saxons or the Danes. Therefore, the fact that the merry games and pastimes which it introduced are preserved among Americans, is due to Celtic immigrants alone. In the Saxon part of England—that is to say, in every part save Wales and Cornwall—the only observance of All Hallows Eve was the consumption of lamb's-wool, a drink compounded of baked apples crushed in ale. Even this was not a Saxon beverage, but was an adaptation of the Celtic, for which milk was used instead of beer. The word lamb's-wool, which seems nonsensical, is a corruption of the Gaelic "La Mas Ubhal," or "Angel of Produce;" in fact, the Celtic Ceres and the whole festival was of pagan origin. It was one of the great Druidic feasts in February, May, August, and November, and was celebrated by the never-failing bonfires, and by bearing about blazing fagots suspended to poles. The early Catholic apostles in the Druidic countries found the people far too much attached to these observances to hope to annihilate them altogether. So they permitted them, on condition that all the heathenish parts should be omitted, and that they should be kept in commemoration of Christian saints. In this manner the festival of All Hallows Eve is connected with the memoried day of St. Peter *ad vincula*. Among the Druidic customs, the consumption of apples and berries and nuts, with milk, was strictly *en regle*, the word *mas* meaning berry, fruit, or grain. And as the Christians taught that the 1st of November was sacred to all saints, and the 2d to all souls, a misty conception of spiritual and ghostly things was introduced. Hence resulted a curious confusion of ideas, in which both trains of thought were blended, and the consequence was that all sorts of conjuring and divination with nuts and fruits became the occupation of the evening. The nuts, especially, were the grand exponents of the future. Each lad and lass would put on the bars of the grate, or among the embers of the hearth, nuts, representing themselves and their sweethearts. The nuts that bounced off with a loud pop were lovers not to be trusted, but those who burned to a white ash were the most faithful of their sex. Divinations with the apple (a fruit always held sacred to Venus) were also popular. The common way was to pare it carefully and then to take hold of the rind by one end and wave it round the head three times. Then the eyes were to be shut and the seeker had to throw it over the left shoulder. Whatever letter it resembled was the initial of the future lover's Christian name. Another way, much more awful, was to turn the back to a looking-glass and to eat the apple looking over the left shoulder backward. When it was half eaten the future lover would show his face in the glass. The apples so used were not ordinary apples; they had to be won either by bobbing the head in a pail of water and seizing them with the teeth, or by gaining them at the quintain. Here the apples were suspended on sticks of wood, having lighted tapers at the other end. The contestants' hands were tied behind them, and as the apples swung backward and forward they had to grab for them with their teeth, at the imminent risk of having their curls singed by the twirling taper. For the men there was a special divination. Three saucers were placed on the table, one filled with clean water or milk, another with dirty water and suds, and the third empty. The prier into futurity was driven from the room. Outside his eyes were bandaged, and he was then led up to the table. If he seized the empty saucer he was never to get a wife; if he got the one with milk, his wife would be chaste and well dowered, but if his adverse fate gave him the dirty water, then his wife would be all she should not. One way for a young girl to ascertain positively her future husband's appearance was to steal an egg, to boil it in secret, to eat half the yolk and half the white, to fill it up with salt, to place it in the left stocking, which was to be rolled up and tied with the right garter, and then the fatal bundle was to be placed under her pillow. All these things done in perfect silence, the future bridegroom was sure to appear in her dreams. This spell has never been known to fail, though it has often happened that those who tried it have never been able to remember their dreams.

Today is old Fools Day. It was changed to the first day of April.

Election Pools at Johnson's Last Night.

Johnson's saloon, in the basement of the building at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, was crowded last night more than ever at the pool-selling on the election. The proportion of sportsmen was much greater than on former occasions, and there was a large sprinkling of notorious Tammany men, who came to stir up a little feeling for Lawrence. The pool-selling commenced with the Mayoralty, O'Brien leading off as favorite with $100, Havemeyer fetching $90, and Lawrence, under the stimulus of his Tammany backers, rising to the unprecedented figure of $25. This ratio remained for some five pools, and when by this time the money and courage of the tigers had disappeared, Lawrence fell quietly back to his old figures of $10, $12, and even $9. Johnson then lumped Lawrence with Havemeyer, and the two fetched $100 against $85 for O'Brien. In this kind of pool-selling O'Brien dropped after a few sales to $75 against $100 for the other two, thus making Havemeyer the favorite again. This betting was almost entirely confined to sporting men, the gentlemen present taking no part in it. The pool-selling being then shifted to the Presidential campaign, their eyes brightened and their faces flushed with excitement. They immediately took a hand. That Greeley would carry New-York City by 20,000 majority was sold also on even terms. That Grant would carry New-York State by 30,000 fetched, affirmative $100, negative $85. This pool became the favorite bet, and, after repeated sales, the negative crept down to $80. It is to be observed that on the first night Grant's majority was fixed at 20,000, and it is more than probable that pools will be sold even on his getting 50,000 before election day.

Working Men's Central Union.

A largely attended meeting of the General Committee of the Working Men's Central Union of the City of New-York, was held last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to receive the report of the Committee on Nominations, appointed at the recent County Convention. Mr. George W. Gibbons, the Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, said that Henry L. Clinton had received the nomination for District-Attorney, but he was unable to accept it, and would himself state the reason why.

Mr. Clinton was then introduced, and said that, though his nomination had been favorably received by Apollo Hall, his engagements, official and otherwise, prevented his acceptance of it. He was happy, however, to know that he could find a worthy substitute in William C. Whitney, whose talents were of the very highest order, and who was fully competent to fill the position of District-Attorney. Mr. Clinton said he was an earnest worker in the cause of reform, and he could better serve it by keeping himself free than by being a candidate and elected to office. He thanked the Working Men's Central Union for having tendered him the nomination, and introduced to the meeting Mr. William C. Whitney, who was received with cheers.

Mr. Whitney said, if elected, they would never feel ashamed of him. The office of District-Attorney should not be so conducted that the lesser criminals only would be caught, and the greater ones allowed to go free. Equal and exact justice to all would be his motto. [Cheers.]

Mr. John Heckler, from the Conference Committee, reported for ratification, the Republican national ticket, O'Brien for Mayor, Whitney for District-Attorney, Bedford for City Judge, A. Anderson for Justice of Supreme Court, and H. C. Van Vorst for Justice of the Superior Court. The following Congressional ticket was indorsed: Sixth District, A. G. Dunn; Seventh District, Conrad Geib; Eighth District, John D. Lawson; Ninth District, David B. Mellish; Tenth District, William A. Darling. A full ticket for Assemblymen, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen also was ratified.

A letter from Gunning S. Bedford, accepting the nomination, was read; and, after listening to a few words of encouragement from James M. Heatherton, Chairman of the German Democratic Working Men's Association, the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Gen. Lefevre, of Ohio; Judge R. P. Marvin, of Jamestown, and Judge Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt. Thompson, of the steam-ship Italy; Col. D. Renne, of Georgia, Col. Robert Gilmore, of Baltimore, and Dr. Hassard, of the steam-ship Java, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia, and S. D. Farr, of Bristol, Vt., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, Vt., is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. H. E. Sargent, of Chicago; Col. A. Murrin, Mayor of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory; Col. Medley, of England, and Capt. Stanley J. Bagg, of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Schriver, of Washington, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Salt Lake City, and Hon. C. B. Hoard, of Watertown, are at the Astor House.

Greeley Ratification Meeting—Breakdown of the Platform.

Last night a general ratification meeting of the Greeley and Brown ticket was held at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway. Judge Quinn presided. After the reading of resolutions indorsing the Greeley Republican ticket, the platform on which the speakers and friends were standing gave way suddenly, every one going down with the *débris*. Men and children screamed loudly as soon as they saw what had occurred, but fortunately no one was hurt beyond receiving a few bruises. A temporary platform was raised and the meeting continued. Among the speakers were Judge Hogan, John Fox, and others.

Tammany Hall General Committee—Preparing for Election.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. John W. Chandler in the chair. A list of instructions directing voters how to vote for members of Congress in each district was read. Mr. Chandler said that the present election was one that called for all the energy of the electors, and every man should work to the utmost to elect their candidates. Mr. Kelly related his experience of the present campaign, and said that he had never seen so many enthusiastic Democratic district meetings. He believed that the entire Tammany ticket would be elected, and did not think the Apollo Hall candidates would poll 25,000 votes. The Apollo Hall Democrats were about to place in the field an electoral ticket totally opposed to the Greeley and Brown Democrats, with the intention of embarrassing voters; it was, therefore, necessary that all voters should examine their tickets before depositing their vote, to prevent mistakes. It was then specially requested that the members should do all in their power to make the meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night as successful as possible, and the Committee adjourned.

Preparing for the Election—Character of the Special Deputy Marshals.

Marshal Sharpe and his Assistant, Col. Robert Des Anges, Chief Deputy Marshal, have completed their arrangements for preserving order on election day and preventing frauds at the ballot-box. The vacancy in the Chief Deputy Marshalship in the Sixteenth Assembly District was yesterday filled by the appointment of Col. John Beattie. The Marshals' instructions, printed in yesterday's TIMES, have been read and carefully explained to the 2,000 Special Deputies, and there is every reason to expect that, with a thorough understanding of their duties, there will be no trouble on election day. Col. Des Anges thinks that there has never been so respectable a class of men secured to do similar work at the polling-places, and gentlemen who never before took an interest in local politics, have, this year, asked for appointments to assist the marshals.

The Jersey City Bank Robbers—Disagreement of the Jury.

In the case of Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, the jury yesterday returned at 1½ o'clock and stated that there was no possibility of an agreement. Judge Depue then discharged them, and the counsel for the defendants moved for a reduction of bail, and it was fixed at $20,000 in each case.

The bank robbers, Proctor, Dennin, and Foley were then arraigned. Proctor and Dennin were sentenced to fifteen years' confinement at hard labor in the State Prison. Foley's sentence was fourteen years, he having plead guilty.

The Apollo Hall Meeting To-night.

Extensive preparations have been made by the Apollo Hall Democracy for their meeting to-night to ratify the nomination of James O'Brien and their other candidates for local offices. The principal assembly will be in Apollo Hall, decorated for the occasion. Five stands have been erected in the surrounding streets. There will be an abundant supply of music and fire-works, and clubs from the various Wards of the City will march to the place of meeting with flags and transparencies. The Nineteenth Ward Club will drag a miniature ship, manned, and with a howitzer. W. C. Whitney, Samuel G. Courtney, H. L. Clinton, Wm. R. Roberts, Roswell D. Hatch, Josiah Sutherland, H. H. Anderson, Daniel R. Lyddy, Jno. Hardy, Adolph Kessler, Thos. J. Creamer, Wm. C. Barret, Fernando Wood, Judge Alexander Spaulding, M. M. Pomeroy, Martin Nachtman and others are invited to attend and address the meeting.

A HEAVY JEWELRY ROBBERY.

An Old Offender and Escaped Convict Captured—An Ingenious Professional.

Gustave F. Kindt and Victor Fico, both Belgians, employed in the factory of the Hackensack Jewelry Manufacturing Company, at Hackensack, N. J., were arrested, yesterday, charged with having robbed the safe of the Company of money and jewelry to the amount of $8,000.

About three months ago Kindt was employed to repair the lock of a safe adjoining the one that was robbed, and it is supposed that he, at that time, took an impression of the key, with which he, on the 17th of August last, opened the safe, and abstracted from it money and jewelry named.

On Monday last Mr. Thoma, President of the Company, called on Superintendent Kelso and begged that an officer might be sent over to investigate the matter. The Superintendent at once sent a detective officer to Hackensack. Mr. Thoma confided to this officer his suspicion in regard to Kindt, or as he was then known, "Capt. Marshall." The officer it appears, had previously arrested Kindt for a similar robbery committed at a watch factory in Brooklyn, for which he had been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, but had escaped from the prison in less than two years after his incarceration. The officer had previously heard that Kindt has taken refuge in Hackensack, and when Mr. Thoma described "Capt. Marshall," upon whom suspicion rested, the detective recognized him as Kindt. The latter was then on a visit to Paterson, N. J., and on his return on Wednesday he was fully recognized and arrested as an escaped convict. An application was then made to Justice of the Peace Zabriskie for a search warrant, which was granted. The house of Kindt, alias Marshall, adjoining the factory, was then searched, and the officers succeeded in finding $800 in jewelry and $1,500 in money, which were fully identified. Kindt was arraigned before Justice Zabriskie on Wednesday, and was committed for examination. Fico, who boarded at Kindt's house, was also arrested and held on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

Kindt has a very eventful history. In 1867 he was in the employ of Messrs. Wheeler, Parsons & Fay, jewelers and watchmakers, in Franklin-square, and while there, the safe was opened by means of false keys and robbed of $12,000 in watches, jewelry and money. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery could be at that time discovered. In 1868 the firm was changed to the Brooklyn Watch Company, and they then occupied a factory in Brooklyn. On New-Year's eve of that year their safe was again opened by some person who had evidently obtained a knowledge of the combination, and this time $23,000 worth of jewelry, watches, &c., was stolen. Kindt was still in their employ at this time, and after nearly three months had been spent in watching for the thief, Mr. Wheeler, who was the principal man interested in the Company, summoned to his aid several New-York officers, who finally succeeded in fastening the guilt upon Kindt. It was found that he had bored holes in a partition immediately in front of the safe, and, by the use of very powerful glasses, applied to these holes at such times as the safe was being opened for legitimate purposes, he succeeded, after weeks and weeks of failure, in obtaining the combination which unlocked the safe.

On searching his residence, property amounting to $17,000 was found. He was committed for trial on two charges of grand larceny, and on July 7, 1869, he was convicted on both charges, after a trial which lasted three days. Judge Troy sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. He remained in prison until Feb. 1, 1871, when he made his escape by sawing through a bar in the window of the machine shop and making his way to a boat lying near the wharf, in which some of his friends were waiting, and reached the New-Jersey shore. He next turned up in Hackensack. The examination in the case will be held in a few days.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

An Enthusiastic Gathering of Colored People.

A very large meeting of the colored citizens of the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, was held last night at the Bridge-street M. E. Church, between Myrtle-avenue and Johnson-street, under the auspices of the Citizens' Campaign Committee of twenty-one colored men. L. H. Putnam presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that there was a seeming fitness in the colored people assembling, so as to utilize their influence in securing their rights; that they would on next Tuesday work with untiring effort to elect the entire Republican ticket, and strive to give their opponents a Waterloo defeat.

Eloquent speeches were made by Rev. Wm. F. Butler, Mr. Putnam, the Chairman of the meeting, Rev. A. N. Freeman, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Peter Downing, of Newport, R. I.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Tanners, who had been having a brilliant torch-light procession, entered. Mr. Israel Brown, the Marshal, was introduced and made a speech, after which Mr. Downing closed his remarks and the meeting adjourned.

A large meeting of the Independent Democracy was held last night, at Commonwealth Hall, over the Brooklyn Post-office, under the auspices of the Independent Democratic Central Association, of Brooklyn and Kings County. Spirited addresses were made by Gen. W. H. Morris, of Putnam County; Capt. J. W. Bryce, of New-Jersey, and Joseph Struthers, of New-York.

Taylor and Roberts, who the Committee of One Hundred have rejected as candidates for Commissioners of Charities, decline to be withdrawn, and will run as Republican candidates.

The meeting called by the Citizens' Reform Association of One Hundred, and appointed to be held last night at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, failed through the want of sufficient notice.

The Second Congressional District held the last of their series of weekly mass-meetings last evening, at Latimer Hall, on Court-street. A band of music discoursed lively airs at intervals, and fire-works and Chinese lanterns added to the general display. Mr. A. J. Perry, candidate for the Second Congressional District, occupied the chair, and introduced Gen. J. T. Owen. Gen. Owen said that from the spirit and zeal which he saw displayed throughout the State of New-York during his canvass of it, he felt confident that John T. Hoffman's boast of 50,000 majority for Greeley would be reversed for Gen. Grant. He also said that he perceived that same unanimity and organization existed here that did in Pennsylvania, and which rolled up such a majority for Hartranft.

Mr. A. R. Dyett, the next speaker, referred to the local nominees, characterizing them as the very best which could be selected.

After a short speech from John A. Taylor, Esq., the meeting dispersed, with repeated cheers for the Republican nominees.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward, E. D., held a large meeting last night at their wigwam on Grand near Ewen streets. There was a brilliant display of fire-works and Chinese lanterns, and general enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. Robert Sewell and Horace Russel, Esq., delivered addresses urging all to vote the Republican ticket on election day.

The German Republican Association of the Twenty-first Ward held a ratification-meeting on Sumter-street, near Saratoga-avenue. Stirring speeches were made by Mr. Veil Von Gernsback and Hon. John Oakey, after which the meeting dispersed with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

The Republicans of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, assembled, last evening, at Hamilton Hall, to ratify the nomination of Gen. Phil. S. Crooke, candidate for the Fourth Congressional District, Mr. Wm. H. Maddox, occupied the chair. Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, the first speaker, in the course of his remarks paid a high compliment to the military and civil record of Gen. Grant, and attributed the present tidal wave to his sound, practical, administrative policy.

After a spirited speech from Gen. Crooke and John H. Taylor, Republican nominee for Commissioner of Charities, the meeting dispersed.

The Seventy at Work.

The Committee of Seventy were busily at work in their rooms at the Everett House during yesterday and to a late hour last night, arranging for the printing and distribution of tickets, and sending out notifications to the persons selected to act as volunteers in assisting to run the ballot-boxes of the Committee on election day. No further indorsements of candidates will be made, the ticket being now complete, excepting a few Assembly districts, on the candidates in which the Committee was unable to pass in time for the names to be printed on the tickets.

St. Bartholomew's Church—Opening for the Inspection of the Public.

The new Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, erected at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, is now completed, and presents a magnificent specimen of the most chaste and ornate architecture. It is of the Romanesque Pisan type; is built of solid granite, with facings of the same, and has a frontage of 70 feet on the avenue, and a depth of 103 feet. The interior space is divided into nave and aisles, separated by heavy polished columns of Aberdeen granite of alternating red and gray colors, six on either side. From these spring a triforium arcade, and the roof is supported by slender convoluted arches, which bend over the nave and intertwining at a height of fifty feet, give to the whole an air of lightness rarely to be met with. There are six bays, with five arches to each, lighted above by clear-story windows. Each window, of stained glass of the richest ornamentation and design, is the gift of a member of the congregation, and but two now remain to be supplied by the liberality of others. The figures and inscriptions are the work of American artists, and will compare favorably with the best productions of their European rivals. The lighting is accomplished by large ornamental standards of bronze, one to each archway, and each sustaining nine gas-jets. There are also wall-brackets. The heating is on a new plan, and is calculated to afford ventilation.

Last evening the church was open to the inspection of the public, and an immense number availed themselves of the opportunity. Rich music was discoursed from the organ, which is one of the finest in the City, and cost $12,000. A new and splendid altar is being completed, and will soon be in position. A font of white Carrara marble, the gift of a lady, has been ordered, and is now being executed in London. One of the most tasteful and beautiful presents made consists of a valuable silver communion service, and the several pieces of it were subjected to an admiring criticism. It is composed of a wine-ewer, three pattens, and two chalices, completed in the highest style of the silversmith's art. They were manufactured by Messrs. Starr & Marcus, of No. 22 John-street. The names of the architects are Renwick & Sands, and the total cost of the church building, rectory, and school, (not yet completed,) will amount to $210,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Certificates of Deposit Used as Money Illegal—Execution of a Murderer—Stamp Tax Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The statement that the Controller of the Currency has given an opinion in reference to the issue by the national banks of certificates of deposit to circulate as money is unauthorized. The question has not been presented to him for his decision, though it has been rumored that some of the national banks had proposed to issue such certificates. If the question should be presented, there could be no doubt in regard to his decision. The law expressly provides for the issue of notes secured by United States bonds, at a rate not exceeding ninety per cent. of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof; and section 23 of the act provides that no national banking association shall issue post notes, or any other notes, to circulate as money, than such as are authorized to be issued upon the security of United States bonds, as above stated.

THE STAMP TAX.

Commissioner Douglass today issued a circular in regard to the use of internal revenue stamps on Schedules A and C. The import of the circular and decision is, that on and after Oct. 1 all stamp taxes on instruments are repealed, excepting the tax of two cents on inland checks, drafts or orders drawn at sight or on demand upon a bank, banker or trust company. As a large number of instruments are dated prior to the 1st of October, but not actually issued or delivered until on or after that date, the Commissioner holds that such instruments do not require to be stamped, but in view of the *prima facie* presumption of the delivery of an instrument on the day of its date, it is suggested that upon the instruments of the description in question some memorandum should be made, showing that they were not issued until on or after Oct. 1, 1872, so as to explain the absence of the stamps which the date would indicate were required.

THE RESERVE GREENBACKS.

A telegram was received here to-night, from New-York, giving a report prevalent there today, that the Treasury had issued five additional millions of greenbacks. It can be stated with truth, and about which there is no official concealment, that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of the reserve of $44,000,000, the issue of which the Treasury Department considers is left to the discretion of the Secretary, was made use of when the Assistant Treasurer at New-York was instructed to buy bonds and sell gold, apart from the usual monthly programme. This was on the 7th of October, more than three weeks ago. Since that time no further amount of the reserve has been used, nor is there the least probability that it will again soon be drawn upon. The transaction to which reference is made, was to meet an extraordinary contingency.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander George E. Wingate, Lieut. John J. Brice and Pay-master George E. Hendee, have been ordered to the Richmond; Capt. Thomas Pattison has been detached from the command of the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the command of the Richmond; Lieut.-Commander Charles L. Huntington has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieut. Francis M. Gove has been detached from the Canonicus, and Lieut. W. W. Reisinger has been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Richmond.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Postmaster-General has issued a circular for the information and guidance of parties remitting old, defaced, and mutilated currency by mail to the United States Treasurer for redemption, in which is stated the duty of Postmasters to register, without fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States sent to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, and delivered to them for mailing under the regulation prescribed in the circular.

EXECUTION.

George W. Jenkins (colored) was hanged today, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the jail yard, for the murder of his wife in May last, he having hacked her throat with a butcher's cleaver while she slept with her two infant children, and left her only after he had inflicted upon her body nine or ten terrible wounds. Jenkins two weeks before her death declared his purpose to cut her throat, which shows the murder was premeditated.

Political Notes.

M. W. Burns denies that he is a candidate for Assembly, the Republican nominee for that office being Nicholas Muller.

Francis B. Chetwood has been renominated by the Republicans of Elizabeth for the Mayoralty.

Mr. Jabez B. Cooley has been nominated for Assembly in the First, and Mr. Wm. McKindley in the Second Union County, N. J., Districts by the Republicans.

It was a meeting to promote the election of Mr. Creamer to Congress, and not an O'Brien meeting, which ex-Coroner Gover addressed at Pythagoras Hall on Wednesday evening. The ex-Coroner is not a supporter of Mr. O'Brien.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met at No. 14 North William-street, last night, and indorsed Matthew Stewart for the Fifth Congressional District, and James Dunphy for the Assembly.

There was a very good Republican meeting at Croghan, in Lewis County, Wednesday night. Cornelius E. Stephens and J. C. F. Beyland addressed the meeting. The results were all that could be desired.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant Club held a crowded meeting last night, with Mr. John Hart in the chair. Dr. Adolph Dunn and Mr. Gillette addressed the meeting, and were enthusiasticaly received.

The Eighth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held an enthusiastic meeting last night. Mr. John L. Lanthier occupied the chair, and stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs Wm. Duncan, Adolph Dunn, W. R. Peebles and Solon B. Smith.

The voters of the Eighth Aldermanic District met, last evening, at No. 79 Essex-street, and indorsed the nomination of G. A. Stauf for Assistant Alderman for that district. A. R. Lawrence, Henry Woltman and others addressed the meeting.

The Greeley Republicans Fifteenth Assembly District met last evening at West Side Hall, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth avenue, and ratified the sorehead National and State tickets. The meeting was addressed by Prof. Glaubensklee and others.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District met, last evening, at No. 14 Bleecker-street, and repudiated the indorsement of John D. Lawson for Congress in the Eighth District, and George W. Clarke for Assembly in the Seventh District.

The German-American Reform Organization of the Second Assembly District met at No. 5 Frankfort-street last night, and indorsed Matthew Stewart for Congress, Dennis Burns for Assembly, and Jeremiah Murphy for Assistant Alderman.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, will be held this evening at Harlem Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to ratify the National, State and Municipal Reform candidates.

The arrangements for the mass-meeting to ratify the local nominations of the Republican Party are progressing. The meeting is to be held in and about Republican Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on Saturday evening. Music for the occasion has been engaged, eminent speakers will address the meeting, and a large assemblage is expected.

The colored voters of the City are to hold a meeting at Republican Hall this evening, to ratify the Republican nominations for Municipal officers. A colored glee club will be present. The various colored Republican Clubs of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards will march to the place of meeting in full force. Rev. Wm. F. Butler and other speakers will address the meeting.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting, last evening, at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Howard A. Whitfield presiding, for the purpose of making proper arrangements for carrying on the polls on election day. Short speeches were made indorsing the Republican National, State and County tickets, and for Dr. Pooler as candidate for Assembly, and Dr. Fisher for Assistant Alderman.

The church on West Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was, last evening, densely crowded, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association. Col. Joel W. Mason presided, and opened the meeting with a few remarks on the prospects of the campaign. A series of resolutions were read, indorsing the nominations on National, State, County and City tickets. The meeting was also addressed by James W. Cushing, S. V. R. Cooper, and Rev. Dr. King.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received the sum of $5 from "C. K. S.," for Mrs. L., the widow on Elizabeth-street. The money will be forwarded to the family.

The corner-stone of the Calvary Episcopal Chapel, which is now in course of erection on Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, will be laid today at 3 o'clock.

A special meeting of the New-York Gold Exchange was held yesterday to consider the case of a member recently fined by the President. It was decided to remit the fine.

Henry Dunphy, aged fifty, of No. 52 Harrison-street, fell overboard at Pier No 35 North River, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Judge Blatchford will call the jury calendar of bankruptcy and common law cases on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M. Meantime, the unfinished admiralty cases will be disposed of.

Deputy Marshal Kehoe yesterday afternoon seized the entire cargo of the bark Cecilia, loaded with sugar, to satisfy a judgment against Harvey Banner of $59,000 for non-payment of duties.

John Jones, one of the men concerned in the assault on Lottie Stanton, was yesterday admitted to bail in $2,000. The female witnesses confined in the House of Detention will also be released on bail.

August Harte, aged eighteen, residing at Astoria, Long Island, was found last evening at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, suffering from a fractured skull, caused by a brick falling upon him from a building in Astoria.

By a typographical error, in the report of the Cooper Institute Grant and Wilson meeting, the name of Mr W. G. Peckham, Jr., was printed in the TIMES of yesterday as W. G. Peckman. Mr. Peckham was one of the Vice-Presidents.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending the 26th ult., 219½ miles of streets were cleaned, and 9,403 loads of ashes and rubbish and 4,129 loads of dirt and sweepings were removed from the City, at an expense of $9,326 43.

At a meeting of the Board of Bishops, held in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway, yesterday, Rev. Mr. Auer was unanimously elected as Bishop for Africa. The general business of the year was attended to, and today a Bishop of Indiana is to be elected.

Judge Ingraham, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company from issuing any additional stock, until such issue shall have been authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the owners of the capital stock of the company.

The members of the New-York Bar are requested to attend a meeting to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, in the Circuit Court-rooms Part II. of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of manifesting their sense of the loss sustained by the profession in the death of the late Marshal S. Bidwell.

The New-York City mission held its monthly meeting, last evening, at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Collins, Ruston and Miogins. The report for the month showed a very satisfactory condition of the working of the Mission and its dependencies.

Timothy Norton, arrested on a charge of false registration, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Shields, the evidence showing that Norton, who first registered from No. 31 James-street, afterward changed his residence to a lodging-house at No. 48 New Bowery, and asked for a change on the books.

Coroner Young held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of John Voignt, a German, sixty-nine years of age, who had committed suicide on Wednesday last. The deceased had been suffering from continued ill health, and had threatened to end his existence. He retired to his room on Wednesday night and blew off the right side of his head with a pistol. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

Rev. Mr. Burke delivered a lecture, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Ireland's Sanctity as Reflected in the Life of St. Laurence O'Toole." Mr. Burke claimed the first place in Irish history for the saint, and next in rank placed Hugh O'Neill, Grattan and Daniel O'Connell. The saint's life, his labors to unite his countrymen, and the leading incidents of his career were told by Mr. Burke, who closed his discourse by an ardent appeal to his hearers to unite for the good of their mother country.

BROOKLYN.

Louis Merkenier, a Frenchman, residing in Hudson-avenue, who has been on a debauch for several weeks, died yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which he took for the purpose of terminating his existence. He leaves a wife and three children.

Hugo Washlager was before United States Commissioner Jones yesterday, on a charge of drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot certain seamen employed on the bark Nicaragua, at Surram Key, whither the vessel had gone after guano, in violation of her agreement with the men, who were shipped for a voyage to Aspinwall. The Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

Judge Benedict rendered a decision yesterday in the United States District Court in the case of Henry W. Rice against 9,681 dry ox hides. The suit was brought to recover $1,515 72, freight claimed on a cargo of hides brought in the plaintiff's vessel from Buenos Ayres to New-York, Brown Bros. & Co. being the consignees. There was a disagreement about the manner of computing freight. The Court decreed $1,417 06 in favor of the libellant, with interest from the time of bonding, less the taxed costs of the claimants.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A new house of worship erected for the Swedenborgian or New Church Society of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, was dedicated yesterday. The edifice is a handsome frame structure, of the gothic style, about 50 feet deep and 35 wide. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Chauncey Giles, of the Thirty-fifth-street Society, New-York, and Rev. J. C. Agar, of Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

All who have registered have done well. They should perform an additional duty by buying one of KNOX'S graceful and elegant Fall style of Hats, at his popular store, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Geo. K. Barker and wife, J. P. Gilson, Charles Green, Jr., Miss McAlpine, Miss Champion, Miss B. Boley, Miss Fettit, Mrs. Mudler and daughter, Tilly Meinhard and servant, Mrs. E. Keogh, Mr. Keogh, J. I. Stoddard, wife, infant, and servant, Miss Annie Lapree, Antoine Villard and wife, Benoit Bastide, J. Prone, Jas. Farrell, Bernard Kilduff, Miss Annie Drueley, Miss M. A. Cannon, Charles Gibbons, Miss Beatty, Miss Mary Elliott, James Beatty, wife and son, J. W. McAlpine, wife, 3 children and servant, F. C. O. Driscoll and wife, Mrs. C. R. Durand, Mrs. A. W. Green, Mrs. J. P. Gilson, Mrs. Weeks, J. H. Mullen, James Walsh, N. Coggeshall, G. K. Clark, L. Christie, Geo. M. Parker, Prezelin Pierre & wife, Mrs. Carter, Miss Bulfinch, J. W. Gilbert, Wm. Black, Thomas Kelly, M. O'Donnell, Arthur M. Wilson, Robert C. Stokes, Charles Nichols, Melville Sears, Martin Downing, John Walsh, Adolph Zennock.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Erin, from London and Havre.—J. E. Jackson, George L. Pender, Miss F. Pender, Miss Elizabeth Biggs, Miss Jane Hodges, Mrs. Elizabeth Hood, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scott and family, Masters E. and R. Jester, Mrs. Ann Hubbard, Mrs. Elizabeth Aris, Miss R. Hill, Mme. Nobleт, Mlle. E. Noblet, H. C. Whipple, Mr. Harslacker, Mr. and Mrs. Andre, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Priest, Mrs. Willimote and son, Dr. Daniel Sherar, Mr. Denernay and wife, Miss Leonbin Vial, J. Dreyfus, Mr. Verdier and wife, Miss Marie Garette, Mr. Raffete, Adrien Serre, Faure Desire.

In steam-ship Thorwaldsen, from Stettin, &c.—Wilhelm Fiaccus, Elizabeth Siseirus, Bertha Koehler, Julius Koch, Julius Steinhardt, G. Venuto de Francesco, Lanner de Francesco, Paul Schoum, A. C. Ronne, P. J. Lauritzen, Kathi Lauritzen, Wm. Lauritzen, R. H. Dockrill, Elisa Dockrill, Ch. M. Hathaway, Benno Hirsch, Marie Hirsch, Margarethe Hirsch, and others in the second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:30 | Sun sets....4:57 | Moon sets....5:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:41 | Gov. Island..8:30 | Hell Gate....9:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, Delamotte, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Franklin, (Ger.,) Lehnike, Stettin, Wendt & Rammelsberg; Frisia, Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, &c., Atlantic Mail steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ships Ankathor, (Norw.,) Storn, London, Tetens & Bockmann; Caravan, Walfelear, San Francisco, Chas. Comstock & Co.

Barks Genner, (Ger.,) Christopher, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Rabe, Bremen via Philadelphia, H. Koop & Co.; Orrin, (Ger.,) Fullersen, Antwerp, &c., Chas. Tobias & Co.

Brig Abbie Clifford, Clifford, Marseilles, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Anna Currier, Peck, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Heney & Parker; Oregon, Wilson, Providence; John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C.; Matilda, Weldon, Tampico; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Baltimore; A. E. Reynolds, Sipple, Philadelphia; Harvest, Corwin, Providence; M. D. Deach, Atkins, Antigua; M. E. Purner, Camp, Richmond; Dart, Williams, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London Oct. 13, and Havre 16th, with mdse. and 730 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 23, lat. 46 48, lon. 29 56, passed a schooner-rigged steamer, bound W. Oct. 28, lat. 43 03, lon. 58 42, passed a schooner-rigged steamer flying the Belgian flag, bound W.; Oct. 29, lat. 41 45, lon. 64 21, an Anchor line steamer in co.

Steam-ship Thorwaldsen, (N. G.,) Barandon, Stettin Oct. 12, Copenhagen 13th, and Havre 18th, with mdse. and 610 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsberg. Had strong westerly winds, with heavy seas, up to the Banks; from thence N. and N. E. storms.

Steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Knudson, Antwerp Oct. 12, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds throughout the passage.

Ship Union, (of Damariscotta,) Cotter, Havre 30 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Made the middle passage and had strong W. and N. W. winds; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Hope, Ure, Bristol, Eng., 26 days in ballast; to R. P. Buck & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; was 7 days W. of the Banks.

Bark Yreka, (of Annapolis, U. S.,) Withers, Sunderland; 43 days, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Made the middle passage and had fine weather; was 7 days W. of the Banks.

Bark Entella, (Ital.,) Olivari, Troon 46 days, with gas-coal to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Took the southern passage and had fine weather; was 8 days N. of Bermuda.

Bark Malvina, (N. G.,) Kluge, Liverpool 29 ds., with 200 tons salt as ballast to A. Goettel & Co. The M. is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Derwent, (of London,) Sorensen, Dublin 22 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig F. H. Todd, New-Haven.

Schr. Statesman, Church, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Glanmire, Tufts, of and 4 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Sackville, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Richard Low, Eldridge, Stonington, for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Erie, Stuart, Machias 3 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesboro 5 ds., with laths to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. B. J. Fellows, (new,) Knight, Whiting, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Hart, Richmond, Me., 3 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Abbott, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Hattie Ellen, Davis, Calais 3 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Pembroke 4 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dolly Varden, Adams, Calais 3 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Aleghania, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Campbell, Eaton, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr Only Son, Bunker, Bangor, with lumber to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. George Moon, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.

Schr. Iris, Long, Norwich, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Wm. Hill, ——, Franklin, Me., 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nelson, (Br.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster, for Newark.

Schr. Parallel, Mounie, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Norris, Portland, with lumber, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Josephine, Jones, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Prodidence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. C. Latham, Ellis, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. S. C. Muldon, Smith, Noank, for Virginia.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Meade, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. George B. Merkle, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, New-Haven.
Schr. Jos. Hoffman, Shopshire, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Louisa, Wood, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Rogers, Rogers, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. H. Connce, Trimm, Fall River.
Schr. Ney Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Hall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. R. P. Chase, Collins, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Davis, Somerset.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Newport.
Schr. Challenge, Perry, Greenport.
Schr. Susan, Bishop, New-Haven.
WIND—Sunset, light, N., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Alps, for Glasgow; Crescent City, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; barks Sierra Nevada, for San Francisco; Patmos, for do.; H. D. Stover, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Arr. barks Autocrat, Thomas Cochrane, and Kate Agnes, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 31.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Clansman, from Dublin.

Sld, bark Cricket, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Baltimore bark George Kingman, from Troon: experienced heavy weather, and had to throw overboard part of her cargo.

Passed out schr. Village Belle, for Cork; bark Mary Rice, for River Platte, and C. J. Adams, for Havana.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31.—Sld. steamers Zodiac and Utility, for Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31.—Arr., bark Frances Bourneuf, from Glasgow; schrs. Louisa Wilson, from Philadelphia, and W. A. Levering from Wood's Hole.

Cld., steam-ship North Point, for Baltimore.

Sld., steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York; bark Sea Crest, for River Platte.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 17, lat. 41 19, lon. 27 54, spoke ship Rialto, bound E.

Oct. 28, on George's Banks, brig Model, from Porto Rico, for Halifax, N. S., 15 ds. out.

Foreign News.

HAVANA, Oct. 30, via KEY WEST.—Steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

Steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Morro Castle will probably return to New-York via Nassau.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—The National line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Oct. 19, arr. here today.

A BEAUTIFUL

$20 Picture Given Away;

ALSO ALL THE REST OF

This Year Given Away

TO ALL NOW SUBSCRIBING T

Hearth and Home.

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STARR & MARCUS exhibit at retail the largest stock of Sterling Silver-ware in the United States by the Gorham Mfg. Co. and submit to the public the following facts:

1. The Standard is guaranteed English Sterling 925-1,000
2. These Goods excel all others in originality of design and perfection of workmanship.
3. This ware is growing daily in favor, by reason of its high character and the unquestionable advantage it offers in price.
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REPRODUCTIONS OF ALL THE LATEST AND BEST WORKS OF FRENCH ART, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF WOEGEN, ARSON, MATHURIN MOREAU, CARRIER BELLEUZE, VELA, AIZELIN, PRADIER, CLESINGER, BARYE, TOUSSAINT, EMILE HEBERT, CECIONI, CAMBOS, GUILLEMIN, DUMAIGE, FALQUIERE, SALMSON, THIEBAUT, VAUTHIER, &c., &c., &c., AND FROM BARBEDIENNE REPRODUCTIONS FROM THE ANTIQUE.

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OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
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FALL SUITS
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FOR MEN AND BOYS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
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Nos. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.,
Coral Jewelry
INCLUDING SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, AND CHOICE SETS. A FRESH STOCK.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY AND OF THE BEST MAKE.
DRESSING CASES, WRITING DECKS, &c., &c.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, &c.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.

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LARGEST, FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
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LIFE OR DEATH—YOUR ONLY CHOICE.—The wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, Waukesha, Wis. The most eminent testify to its marvelous cures. Read this extract from Dr. Willard Parker's letter:

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

"Col. DUNBAR: Having seen the happy results from the Bethesda Water in your own case of diabetes, and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, &c., &c."

Hundreds of cures of indigestion, constipation, piles, Bright's disease, dropsy, catarrh, bronchitis, nervous debility, paralysis, disease of the skin, blood, liver and urinary organs. Full directions by the attending physicians. Offices No. 200 Broadway.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.